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- Vol 25. The History of the Parish of St. Michaels-on-Wyre. By HENRY FISHWICK, F.S.A. *pp.* 268.

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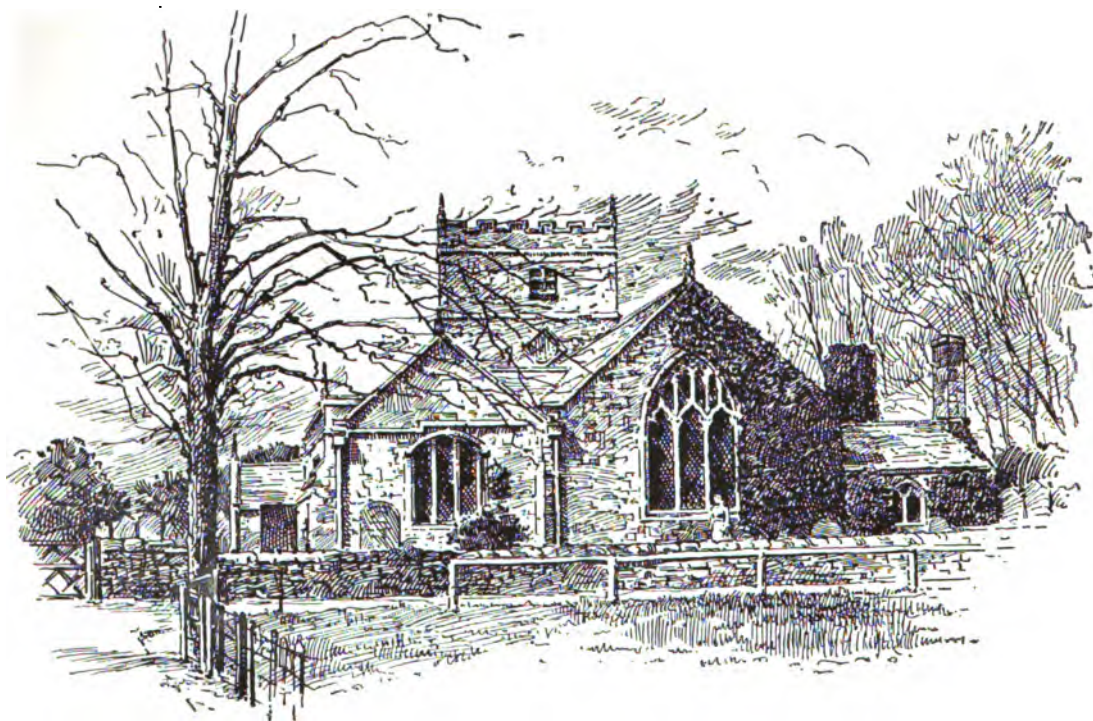
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ST. MICHAELS CHURCH, 1891.

HISTORY

Bar. of St. Michael's on Olyce

THE COUNTY OF OLYCE

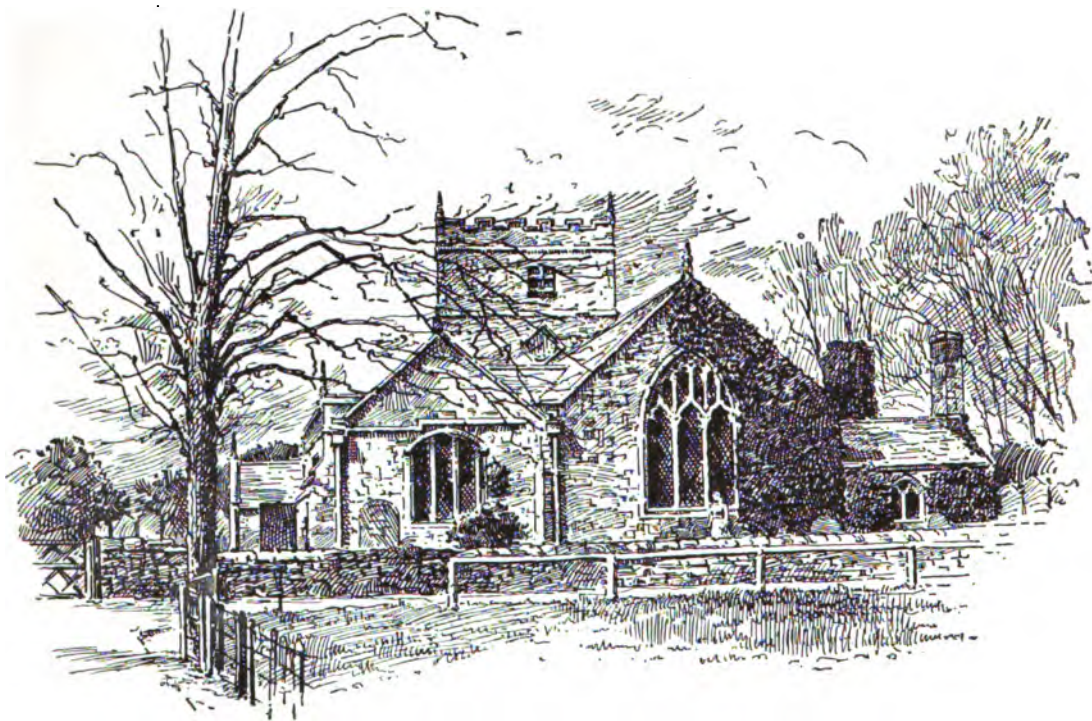
THE HISTORY OF THE
COUNTY OF OLYCE
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY
H. Y. FISHWICK, F.S.A.

*Author of "The History of the County of Olyce"
and "The History of the County of Olyce"*

THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF OLYCE

1891



ST. MICHAELS CHURCH, 1891.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Parish of St. Michaels-on-Wyre
IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING A TRANSCRIPT OF THE
REGISTERS OF THE CHAPELRY OF WOODPLUMPTON
FOR 1604 TO 1613.

BY
HENRY FISHWICK, F.S.A.,
Author of "The History of Garstang," "The History of Poulton-le-Fylde,"
"The History of Rochdale," "The Lancashire Library," etc., etc.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

1891.



PRINTED BY CHARLES E. SIMMS,
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PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH the parish of St. Michaels-on-Wyre covers an area of nearly 19,000 acres, there is no where within its limits anything which can even by courtesy be called a town ; it is not intersected by a railway, and its inhabitants for the most part are engaged in agricultural pursuits. It has not been the scene of a great battle or other stirring event which has left its mark on the page of the nation's history, neither can it show any traces of the all-conquering Roman. Yet, notwithstanding, the parish has a history which is well worth preserving. The foundation of its church is so old that in A.D. 1203 it was a question in dispute whether or not Garstang church had in the past been one of its dependents. The ancient chapel of Woodplumpton—to which the County Historian gives half-a-dozen lines—has also a history which has not before been recorded ; and the whole parish is dotted over with old halls where once lived some of the oldest of our Lancashire families.

Unfortunately the early Registers of the church are lost, as are also many of the sixteenth and seventeenth century wills, which renders it impossible to complete

some of the genealogical notices in an entirely satisfactory manner.

I have again to express my thanks to those who have kindly given me access to their title deeds and other records, or have in various ways rendered me valuable assistance. Amongst these I must name His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, the Rev. PHIPPS J. HORNBY, vicar of St. Michaels; the Rev. E. T. MILLARD, incumbent of Woodplumpton; the Rev. C. PAKES, vicar of Copp; the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, of Shrewsbury; the Rev. J. J. LANCASTER, vicar of Inskip; JOSEPH GILLOW and J. P. EARWAKER, Esqs., and Mr. SUTTON, the Honorary Secretary of the Chetham Society.

H. F.

THE HEIGHTS,
ROCHDALE,
December, 1891.

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ERRATA.

- Page 14, line 2 from the bottom, *for* "Heary" *read* "Henry."
,, 78, ,, 12 ,, top, *for* "Thelfall" *read* "Threlfall."
,, 88, ,, 8 ,, bottom, *for* "Fisher" *read* "Foster."
,, 92, note 3, *for* "Reece" *read* "Read."
,, 140, line 13 from the bottom, *for* "Houghton Church" *read*
"Houghton Charity."
,, 195, line 3 from the top, *for* "Harrison" *read* "Hull."
,, 212, ,, 9 ,, bottom, *for* "Thursland" *read* "Thurstand."

THE History of St. Michaels-on-Wyre.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL HISTORY.

THE northern boundaries of St. Michaels are formed by Stalmine Moss and Pilling Moss; on its east lies Garstang Churchtown, a portion of the parish of Lancaster (detached), and Broughton in Preston parish; on its south is Preston, and on the whole of its western side is the parish of Kirkham.

The river Wyre, although it runs across the parish from east to west, is only for about three miles a parish boundary. The length of the parish, from Wood Plumpton to Out Rawcliffe, is eleven miles, and its breadth varies from a mile and a half to about six miles.

The parish, according to the most recent Ordinance Survey, is divided into the following townships and hamlets:—

Township of Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnicar—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Upper Rawcliffe.....	3353	2	24			
Tarnicar	485	2	25			
				3839	1	9
Township of Out Rawcliffe				4593	1	24
Township of Great Eccleston				1469	0	4
Township of Elswick.....				1036	2	24
					B	

Township of Inskip with Sowerby—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Inskip	2045	0	7			
Carr House (green common) }	65	0	5			
Sowerby	868	1	19			
				2979	1	31

Township of Wood Plumpton—

Eaves	852	2	14			
Bartle	1340	3	15			
Catforth	1828	1	31			
Wood Plumpton.....	948	3	4			
				4970	2	25

Total area of the parish¹ 18,888 1 37

A Roman road undoubtedly ran through Kirkham, but we have no evidence whatever pointing to an occupation of St. Michaels by the victorious invaders, unless the tradition given by the late Mr. Thornber can be accepted as such—which was that towards the end of the last century “pavements of boulders tending towards Kirkham” were dug up in the village of Elswick.²

The portion of the parish north of the Wyre was comparatively late in coming under cultivation, and Stalmine, Pilling, and Rawcliffe mosses must have covered a very large tract of land. South of the river, as in all the Fylde district, we find the place-names furnishing evidence of Saxon and Danish occupation—for example: Eccleston, Plumpton, Elswick, Sowerby, Catforth, Inskip, and Tarnacre.

In 1889, at Crossmoor in Inskip, some workmen, in excavating gravel at a depth of ten feet from the surface, came upon an earthen urn, which was unfortunately broken to pieces. It was of extremely rude workmanship, and the heat to which it had been subjected had left it almost black; it had evidently been a

¹ This includes 199a. 3r. 32p. tidal water.

² Transactions Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society, vol. iii. p. 63.

cinerary urn, as near to it were found portions of a sword and a large dagger. The shape of the urn was round, narrowing from the base and then broadening out, and again contracting at the mouth; the rim of the mouth was slightly ornamented with curved lines. This probably dates back to the ninth or tenth century.¹

About the year 1068 William the Conqueror gave to Roger de Poitou the manor of Lancaster and a number of manors and "vills," and the Domesday Book furnishes the following particulars of his holding in the parish of St. Michaels:—

"Eglistun (Eccleston) four carucates; Edelesuic (Elswick) three carucates; Inscip (Inskip) two carucates; Sorbi (Sowerby) one carucate; Pluntun (Wood Plumpton) two carucates; Rodecliffe (Rawcliffe) containing two carucates; another Rodecliffe with the same number, and a third Rodecliffe containing three carucates; Michelescherce (Michael's church) one carucate."

There were therefore at that time twenty carucates of land in the parish under cultivation; the rest was waste. Estimating a carucate to represent 100 acres, this accounts for 2,000 acres out of an area of 18,888 acres. Upon the same basis Kirkham, with 31,000 acres, had over 5,000 acres under culture; whilst Garstang, out of 28,881, had only 1,400 acres.

Concerning St. Michaels as a parish, for the next century history is silent. Towards the end of the twelfth century we find that King John is patron of the church, and in the 15th Edward III. [1341] we have, on the evidence of the commissioners appointed to levy the war tax, that in consequence of the inroads made by the Scots, and other causes, the value of land had become considerably deteriorated, so much so that the value of the ninth of sheaves, wool, and lambs, which in 1291 was worth £66 13s. 4d., was then only valued at thirty-five marks (=£22 6s. 8d.). The various townships were taxed as follows: "Wodplumpton, £9 6s. 8d.; Outrouclyf, £4;

¹ Now in possession of Sir Ughtred Shuttleworth, Bart. Both the weapons are very much rusted and worn with time.

Eccleston, £2 14s. 4d.; Etheleswyk, £2 14s. 4d.; Inskyp-cum-Sourby, £2 13s. 4d.; Uprouclyf, £2." ¹

At this time there was only a very sparse and scattered population; and the village, which took its name from the church, was probably not in existence.

To aid the King in his wars against the Scots, Parliament, in 1332, granted a subsidy of the fifteenths and tenths of the goods of the laity. The details of this assessment relating to this parish have been preserved, and they show that a large portion of the rateable population lived in Wood Plumpton, where the total amount of the sum collected was 40s., whilst in Great Eccleston it was only 16s.; the aggregate number of persons named on the roll is sixty-three.

EXCHEQUER LAY SUBSIDY, 6th EDWARD III. [1332.]²

Eccleston Magna—

De Johe de Carleton	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Johe Pacok	-	-	-	-	iijs
De Rog ² le White	-	-	-	-	iijs
De Wilto le Warend	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Rič de Glasebrok	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Rič del Halle	-	-	-	-	xviiij ^d
De Joh fit Rog ² i	-	-	-	-	xviiij ^d
De Joh Pacok, junioř	-	-	-	-	xij ^d
Summa	-	-	-	xvj ^s	

Wodeplumpton—

De Gilbto de Morhalle	-	-	-	-	iijs
De Johe de Rediford	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Rošto de Cherneley	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Ričo fit Mathi	-	-	-	-	iijs
De Gilbo del Kar	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Wilto fit Ade	-	-	-	-	ij ^s

¹ *Inquis. Nonarum*, p. 37.

² Record Office, 1880.

De Roġto Skryuin	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Henř de Grenolf	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Joĥ del Lache	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Roġto del Karhouses	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Ađ de Wirhale	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Wilř de Grenoll	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Henř fit Malle	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Wilřo fit Thoř	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Henř de Rediford	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Wilř Cherneley	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Roġto del Kar	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Riċo de Neusam	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
Summa	-	-	-	xl ^s	

Inskiř-cū-Sourby—

De Roġo le ffleccher	-	-	-	-	ij ^s vd q ^a
De Wilřo Emmesone	-	-	-	-	ij ^s vj ^d
De Tristrař Daa	-	-	-	-	xij ^d q ^a
De Riċo del Halle	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Wilřo de Sourby	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Wilřo fit Thoř	-	-	-	-	ij ^s iiij ^d
De Wilř de Shagh	-	-	-	-	xx ^d
De Joĥe Wynter	-	-	-	-	xxij ^d oĥ.
De Wilř fit Hugōis	-	-	-	-	xiiij ^d
De Joĥ de Sourby	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Riċo de Inskiř	-	-	-	-	xij ^d
Summa	-	-	-	xxij ^s	

Uprotheclif—

De Riċo fit Roġi	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Adam Pacok	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Adam Cissoř	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
De Adam de Sotheworth	-	-	-	-	xvj ^d

De Johe Birewath	-	-	-	-	xx ^d
De Henř de fforton	-	-	-	-	xvj ^d
Summa	-	-			xiijs iiij ^d

Outrotheclyf—

De Thoñ fit Alani	-	-	-	-	iijs
De Roĝ de Routhecliff	-	-	-	-	ijjs
De Alañ de Preshan	-	-	-	-	ijjs
De Henř Fabř	-	-	-	-	iijs vj ^d
De Wilto fit Elie	-	-	-	-	ijjs vj ^d
De Johe fit Rohti	-	-	-	-	ijjs
De Wilf de Eccliston	-	-	-	-	xij ^d
De Roĝ de Morebrek	-	-	-	-	xij ^d
De Johe de Layrbrek	-	-	-	-	ijjs
De Rohto fit Riči	-	-	-	-	xx ^d
De Ričo Lestrage	-	-	-	-	ijjs
De Wilf del Halle	-	-	-	-	xij ^d
Summa	-	-			xxvjs viij ^d

Etheliswik—

De Wilto del ffilde	-	-	-	-	iijs ij ^d
De Rohto fit Johis	-	-	-	-	iijs vj ^d
De Hugoe fit Pauli	-	-	-	-	iijs
De Johe del Howes	-	-	-	-	ijjs
De Wilto fit Ad.	-	-	-	-	ijjs ix ^d
De Ričo fit Riči	-	-	-	-	xx ^d
De Ričo fit Huĝ	-	-	-	-	xij ^d
De Adam fit Roĝi	-	-	-	-	ijjs xj ^d
Summa	-	-			xx ^s

In the middle of the fourteenth century a dispute arose between the Archdeacon of Richmond and Adam de Kirkham,

Dean of Amounderness, his Proctor, relative to the fees for the probate of wills and the administration to the effects of persons dying intestate; not being able to come to an amicable settlement the matter was referred to a jury of laymen, and their report has preserved for us a record of a great pestilence which raged in Amounderness at that time. At that early period the means of collecting accurate statistical returns must have been very defective, and the state of panic which existed reduced those means to the minimum of efficiency, so that not much reliance can be placed on the actual figures, yet still they serve as indicators of the extent of the plague in the various parts of the Hundred. In the ten parishes which constituted Amounderness there were 13,180 died between 8th September, 1349, and 11th January, 1349-50, and in consequence of this, nine benefices were vacant. The number of deaths of men and women (exclusive of children) at Preston was 3,000; of these there were 300 who had goods worth £5 and upwards, and made wills; at Garstang 2,000 died, and 400 made wills; in the parish of Kirkham the number of victims is stated as 3,000; the men and women who died at St. Michaels is reported as only 80, yet the record adds that of these 50 had goods worth £5 and upwards, and left wills, whilst 40 having a similar estate died intestate. This must, of course, be wrong; either very many more than 80 died, or a considerable less number were worth £5 and upwards. As the question in dispute was a monetary one, and depended entirely on the wills and administrations, that portion of the record is most probably correct.¹

For the next century, except what will be noticed under the heading of the various townships, and the Ecclesiastical History, there is little to record about the parish. The Abbots of Cokersand were amongst the landowners here in 1451, but their holdings were not very large, and were all in the north of the parish.

¹ Treasury of Receipt & Record Office; and *English Hist. Review*, July, 1890.

BURSAR OF COKERSAND ABBEY'S RENT ROLL, 1451.¹

Rawclyff with Trenaker [Tarnicar].	John Kyrby, land in Rawclyff, worth	
	per ann. - - - - -	iijs iiij ^d
	The same John, an acre of land in	
	Tarnicar, worthe per ann. - -	xviiij ^d
	The wife of William Merton, a tene-	
	ment in Tarnicar, worth per ann.	ij ^d
	John Raby, a tenement in Tarnicar,	
	worth per ann. - - - - -	xjs vj ^d
	John . . . , a cottage and croft, worth	
	per ann. - - - - -	ijjs xvj ^d

In 1501 the tenants of the Abbey were :²

The wife of Robert Kyrby, a tenement	
in Eccleston, rent per ann. - -	iijs
Robert Thomasson, a garden in Els-	
wick, annual rent - - - -	xij ^d
The heirs of John Sothworth, land in	
Elswick, rent - - - - -	xij ^d
John Fylde, land in Eccleston, rent	x ^d
William Kirby held one acre and a	
half of land in Tarnicar, rent - -	xviiij ^d
William Kyrby held land in Rawclyff,	
annual rent - - - - -	iijs iv ^d
Henry Raby held land in [Tarnicar],	
rental - - - - -	xjs vj ^d

To meet the expenses of the war with France, in 1523 a tax was imposed of one shilling in the pound on land, and sixpence in the pound on goods, and in the whole parish only ten land-owners were rateable, and of these John Boteler held far more than all the others put together ; the next largest owners of the soil were William Ambrose and John Newsam. The total rate raised was £4 11s. 8d.

¹ *MS.* belonging to Hornby chapel.

² Chetham Society, vol. lvii. p. 14.

EXCHEQUER LAY SUBSIDY [1523-4]¹

Pochia Sči Mičti sup Wyre —

De Wilto Ambros for xxx ^s in lande	-	xviiij ^d
De Johi Newsam for xxx ^s in lande	-	xviiij ^d
De Wilto Laŵyse for xx ^s in lande	-	xij ^d
De Johi Hesteholme for xx ^s in lande	-	xij ^d
De Relicſ Riči Walſs for xx ^s in lande	-	xij ^d
De Roſo Becke, Serjeant of Arms to owre Soleigne Lorde the Kyng, for x ^{li} in goodē	- - - - -	x ^s
De Johi Boteler armig ^e for c m ^r ke in lande		iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
De Wilto Kyrkebe for x m ^r ke in lande		vj ^s
De Johi Recharson for xx ^s in lande	-	xij ^d
De Ricarſ blackeburn for xx ^s in lande		xij ^d
De Wilto eccleston for xx ^s in lande	-	xij ^d

In the 37th Henry VIII. [1545-6] another subsidy was granted, the poundage being the same as the one in 1523; the sum raised, however, was more than double, as it amounted to slightly over £10. Much of the land between these two dates [1523 and 1545] must have changed hands, as the largest rate-payer is now Henry Kighley of Inskip, and the representative of the Butler family only pays four shillings.

EXCHEQUER LAY SUBSIDY, 1545-6.²

Ecclyston Magna—

Will ^m Eccleston in lande	-	-	-	iiij ^s viij ^d
Rič Whytte in lande	-	-	-	iiij ^s
Ryč Blakeburne in lande	-	-	-	iiij ^s

¹ Record Office, 1³/₈ 1, 15th Henry VIII.

² Record Office, 1³/₈ 9, 37th Henry VIII.

Inskipp Cū Sowrebye—

Henry Kyghley in lande	-	-	-	iiij ^h
Alex. Cherneley in lande	-	-	-	iiij ^s
Relic ^t Johis Cherneley	-	-	-	ij ^s

Wodplumton—

Roger Becke in gude	-	-	-	-	xxvj ^s viij ^d
George Kyghley in lande	-	-	-	-	viiij ^s
John Newsam in lande	-	-	-	-	xij ^s
Niē Ambros in lande	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s
Will ^m Laytwysse in lande	-	-	-	-	viiij ^s x ^d
Henry Charneley in lande	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
Thom ^s Henryson in lande	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
Jamys Lache in gude	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s iiij ^d
U ^x Ryē ambros in gude	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s iiij ^d
John Lorem ⁹ in gude	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Thom ^s Porter in gude	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s iiij ^d
U ^x Alex Porter in gude	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s iiij ^d
U ^x Thome Newseham	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s
Robt Layche in gude	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Thom ^s Clerkeson in gude	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Thom ^s Backehowse in gude	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s iiij ^d
U ^x Johis Ric ² son in lande	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s

Outrawclyfe—

Nic. Butler, esquire, in lande	-	-	-	iiij ^s
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Vpprawclyfe—

Willm Kyrkby in gude	-	-	-	xvij ^s
Ric. Raby in gude	-	-	-	iiij ^s iiij ^d

For the Lay Subsidy of 23rd Elizabeth [1580-1] only nine land-owners were rated, the Kirkby and the Butler families having an equal holding; the tax was much higher than the two

of Henry VIII's time, being 2s. 8d. and 1s. 8d. in the pound on land and goods respectively.

EXCHEQUER LAY SUBSIDY, 23rd ELIZABETH, 1580-1.¹

Woodplumpton—

George Newsame in lande	-	-	xl ^s	v ^s iiij ^d
Willm Ambrose in lande	-	-	xxx ^s	iiij ^s
Richarde Becke in lande	-	-	xx ^s	ij ^s viij ^d
Willm Ambrose in goodē	-	-	iiij ^{li}	vj ^s viij ^d
Henrie Newsamme in goodē	-	-	iiij ^{li}	vj ^s viij ^d
Edwarde Stanley in goodē	-	-	iiij ^{li}	vj ^s viij ^d
Edmonde Charneley in goodē	-	-	iiij ^{li}	vj ^s viij ^d
Richarde gradell in goodē	-	-	iiij ^{li}	v ^s
George grene in goodē	-	-	iiij ^{li}	v ^s
Sum	-	-	xlviij ^s	viij ^d

Ellswicke—

Richarde ffletcher in goodē	-	-	iiij ^{li}	v ^s
Myles Thorneton in goodē	-	-	iiij ^{li}	v ^s
Sum	-	-	x ^s	

Uprawcliff cū Tarnaker—

Willm Kirkbie, esquire, in lande	v ^{li}		xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
James Rabye in goodē	-	-	iiij ^{li}	vj ^s viij ^d
Sum	-	-	xx ^s	

Inskippe cū Sawarbie—

Edwarde Myddleton, gent, in lande	iiij ^{li}		viiij ^s	
James Lathome in goodē	-	-	iiij ^{li}	vj ^s viij ^d
Sum	-	-	xiiij ^s	viij ^d

¹ Record Office, 131, 23rd Elizabeth.

Owtrawcliff—

Henrie Butler, Esquier, in lande	v ^{li}	xiijs iiij ^d
Roger gaunte in goodē - -	v ^{li}	vij ^s iiij ^d
Su ^m - -	xxjs	vij ^d

Ecclestoun—

Henrie Eccleston in lande - -	c ^s	xiijs iiij ^d
Willm Standishe in lande - -	xx ^s	ij ^s viij ^d
Rauf Asheton in landes - -	xx ^s	ij ^s viij ^d
James Cayton in goods - -	lx ^s	v ^s
Richard Boar in goods - -	lx ^s	v ^s
Su ^m - -	xxvijs	vij ^d

The total amount of this assessment of the parish was £6 2s.

In the time of James I. the number of families in the parish who still adhered to the old form of worship must have been considerable. The social positions of these "recusants" may be gathered from the return made to Chester by Adam Wolfenden the Vicar of St. Michaels :—

"ST. MICHAEL'S UPON WYRE. RECUSANTS THERE THE
10th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1610.¹

RAWECCLIFFE.

Imprimis :—

Anne, the wife of Henerie Buttler, Esq.
Elizabeth, the wife of William Butler, gentleman.
Anne, the wife of Nicholas Butler, gentleman.
Thomas Butler, gentleman, and Elizabeth his wife.
Robert Butler, gentleman, and Anne his wife.

¹ Consistory Court, Chester.

Anne Hagarstonn, spinster.
Marie Hagarstonn, spinster.
William Richardson, husbandman, and Jonie his wife.
Anne, the wife of William Butler, yeoman.
Ralph Boultonn, linnen weaver, and Elline his wife.
Lawrance Boulton, carpenter.

INSKIPPE.

Grace Charnle, widow.
Jennet, the wife of William Tompsonn, husbandman.
Woolfraid Lansdalle, husbandman.
Grace Sherdley, widow.
Grace, the wife of William Latham, yeoman.
Elline, the wife of Robert Wilkinson, husbandman.
John Hardecarr and Agnes his wife.
William Gaunte and Dorothe his wife.
Edward Catherall, husbandman, and his wife.
Richard Charnle, husbandman.
Cuthbert Baine, senior, husbandman.
Robert Hornby, husbandman, and Isabel his wife.

TARNEKER.

Isabel, the wife of Gabriel Croft, gentleman.
William Walker, yeoman.
Isabel, the wife of Robert White, gentleman.
Agnes, the wife of John Kenndalle, husbandman.
John Walmesle, husbandman, and Jenet his wife.
Thomas Parkinson, husbandman, and Margret his wife.
Roger Parkinson, husbandman, and Elizabeth his wife.
Margerie, the wife of William Threlfall, husbandman.
Catherine, the wife of Richard Hodgkinson, husbandman.
Alice Wilkinson, spinster.
Agnes Wilkinson, widow.
Jane, the wife of George Browne, gentleman.

Agnes Robinson, spinster.
 Edward Gregson, husbandman, and Dorothy his wife.
 John Jackson, yeoman.
 Catherine, the wife of Brian Jackson, gentleman.
 Bartholomew Jackson, gentleman, and Marie his wife.

ECCLESTOUN.

Isabell, the wife of Nicholas Whyt, gentleman.
 Jenet Nodder, widow.
 William Johnson, husbandman, and Isabel his wife.
 Agnes, the wife of John Tompson, yeoman.
 Jane, the wife of William Styhoulme,¹ husbandman.
 John Thornton, husbandman, and Margret his wife.
 Alice, the wife of James Frecelton, husbandman.
 Elline, the wife of Robert Threlfall, husbandman.
 Margret Garnett, widow.
 Alice Sturzaker, widow.
 Catherine Eccleston, widow.
 Henry Ellison, husbandman, and Anne his wife.
 Mary Ellison, spinster.
 John Wilcocke, husbandman, and Elline his wife.
 Elline, the wife of Henry Corral, husbandman.
 Christopher Williamson, husbandman, and Elline his wife.
 Jenet Parkinson, widow.
 Isabel Hoole, spinster.
 Leonard Waringe, yeoman.

ELSWICKE.

Elline Johnsonn, widow.
 Grace, the wife of Thomas Johnson, husbandman.
 Marienn, the wife of Heary Browne, yeoman.
 Margret, the wife of Thomas Nickson, husbandman.

¹ Robert Styham of Much Eccleston, yeoman, in his will dated 11th September, 1612, left a moiety of his estate to Mary his sister, wife of Christopher Hudson, for life, with remainder to his uncle William Styham.

To the second their vicar or preacher presents no new benefices.

To the third their vicaridg house and other houses thereunto belonging [are] in good repayre.

To the fourth no collection made.¹

(Signed) Adam Wolfenden, [Vicar.]
Nycholas Gaytskell, } [Churchwardens.]
Thomas Nelson." }

During the Civil Wars, notwithstanding the strong Roman Catholic element in the parish, Colonel Alexander Rigby of Goosnargh appointed several captains, who each raised a company to take the side of the Parliament—in some cases the costs being met out of the sequestered estates and goods of the Papists. These captains were . . . Duddell, eldest son of George Duddell of Woodplumpton; William Swarbrick, who commanded a company raised in the parish; and Captain Bare, who was at the head of one raised on the north of the Wyre.²

This Captain Bare is probably a descendant of the Richard *Booar* who was rated for goods in Eccleston in 1580 (see p. 12). The Royalists more than once passed through this parish, and the Earl of Derby is said to have stayed at Elswick, whilst his troops plundered the books of William Swarbrick³—the traces of earthwork thrown up in 1643 in this district were visible a few years ago, and on the same site leaden balls have been dug up.⁴ (See Leckonby House, chapter VII.)

As already stated, the number of Roman Catholics in the parish in the seventeenth century was considerable, as is further illustrated by the list of those who took the "Protestation" or refused to do so. Early in the year 1641-2, the inhabitants of the parish were asked to bind themselves to "maintain the Protestant religion against all Popish innovations," when (exclusive

¹ Evidently these are answers to questions as to state of the parish.

² *Lanc. Warr*, Chet. Soc., vol. xii. p. 42. ³ *Ibid.*, p. 67.

⁴ *Trans. Lanc. and Ches. Hist. Soc.*, vol. iii. p. 63.

of Woodplumpton) there were found 600 willing to be so bound, and 300 who refused to enter into such an obligation. Amongst the Protestors were :—¹

Nicholas Bray, vicar.	Alice Bray.
Walter Freckleton, constable of "Terniker."	Robert Butler, churchwarden.
Robert Hennet, overseer of the poor.	Gilbert Joanes, gent.
Richard Longworth.	Robert Bushell.
Robert Stanley.	Ralph Latus, senior.
Jennet his wife.	William Latus.
Nicholas Latus.	Anne Latus.
Anne his wife.	Robert Butler, gent.
Robert Blagburne.	Thomas Butler, gent.
Anne his wife.	Ellen his wife.
Elizabeth, wife of Henry But- ler, Esq.	Robert Butler, jun ^r , gent.
Christ. Butler.	Edm ^d White.
William Butler, gent.	John White.
Richard Butler de Liscoe, gent.	Nicholas White.
Elizabeth his wife.	Robert White, gent.
Thomas Gurnall, parish clerk.	Richard Leckonby, church- warden.
Ralph Latus.	Isabel, wife of Richard Lec- konby.
Alice his wife.	Jenet Leckonby.
Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Bray.	Elizabeth, wife of Henry Westby.
Cicely Bray.	John Leckonby, gent.
	George Leckonby.

The list of those who refused to sign includes :—

Thomas Kirby, Esq.

Richard Bamber, yeo.

¹ Original *MS.* in House of Lord's Library ; copy in Bailey's *MSS.*, Chetham Library.

Anne his wife.
 William his son.
 John Dickson, servant to
 Thomas Kirby.
 Mary his wife.
 Thomas Walmisley, yeo.
 John Walmisley.
 Anne Walmisley, widow.
 Mary and Ellen, daughters of
 said Anne Walmisley.
 Margret uxor Richard Long-
 worth, yeo.
 Thomas Longworth.
 Gesmond (?) Whyte.
 Edmund Whyte, yeo.
 Mary uxor Bartholomew Jack-
 son, gent.
 William Jackson, gent.
 Bryan Jackson, gent.
 Margaret his wife.
 Thomas Fletcher, gent.
 Isabell his wife.
 Roger Hesketh, gent.
 Isabell his wife.
 Anne his daughter.
 Edward Parkinson, }
 Cr'ofer Parkinson, } Servants
 Anne Walmisley, } to Roger
 Jennett Hewetson, } Hesketh.
 Jane uxor Thomas Hoole, yeo.
 Thomas Parkinson, yeo.
 Robert Longworth, yeo.
 Ellen his wife.
 Thomas Hornby, churchwar-
 den,

Cuthbert Butler, gent.
 Anne his wife.
 Edward Blagburne, gent.
 Grace his wife.
 William Eccleston and Mar-
 garett Eccleston, his ser-
 vants.
 John Blagburne, gent.
 Jane and Anne Blagburne, his
 daughters.
 Richard Blagburne, his son.
 Richard Fletcher, schoolmas-
 ter.
 Four servants of Richard
 Butler, gent.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, widow.
 Anne uxor Robert Butler,
 gent.
 Henry Butler, son of Cuthbert
 Butler, Esq.
 Edmund Butler, gent.
 Thomas Gurnall, churchwar-
 den.
 Henry Butler, Esq.
 Robert Whytheade } Sons of John
 William Whytheade } Whytheade.
 Jenet, wife of John Whytheade
 Alice Whythead, servant to
 Richard Leconby.
 Richard Butler, Esq.
 Elizabeth his wife.
 Isabel, wife of Robert Whyte,
 gent.
 Two servants of Richard But-
 ler of Liscre.

The following assessment for fifteenths in 1651 gives the proportionate rateable value of the various townships in the parish at that date :—

When the Hundred [of Amounderness] was rateable for the sum of £58 9s. *od.*, then the proportion of the parish of St. Michaels was to be—¹

	s.	d.
Eccleston Magna - - - - -	16	4
Woodplumpton - - - - -	43	4
Inskip cum Sowerby - - - - -	10	4
Upper Rawcliffe - - - - -	8	8
Out Rawcliffe - - - - -	26	0
Elswick - - - - -	19	4

In 1702, for the repairs of Skip-pool Bridge, the levy upon the various townships was—

	£	s.	d.
Eccleston Magna - - - - -	0	12	6
Woodplumpton - - - - -	1	0	0
Inskip cum Sowerby - - - - -	0	4	8
Upper Rawcliffe - - - - -	0	0	4
Out Rawcliffe - - - - -	0	11	11
Elswick - - - - -	0	8	11

There is no railway in this parish, neither is there any manufacturing carried on, the trade of this place being entirely agricultural. Although of recent years much land has been brought under cultivation which was formerly moss and moor, the population has very little increased—indeed, between 1871 and 1881, there was a decrease, as the following extract will show :—

¹ Original *MS.* in possession of Mr. John Whitehead of Twyford, in the county of Berks. (For full copy, see *History of Poulton*, p. 200.)

POPULATION AND NUMBER OF HOUSES.

	HOUSES.		POPULATION.	
	1871.	1881.	1801.	1871. 1881.
Out Rawcliffe	143	144	413	832 815
Upper Rawcliffe, with } Tarnacre	119	117	494	700 618
Great Ecclestone	148	151	455	565 628
Inskip with Sowerby ...	116	106	647	593 542
Woodplumpton	297	284	1,197	1,290 1,239
Total	823	802	3,206	3,980 3,842

CHAPTER II.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

ELSWICK.

THE Edeleuic of Domesday had under cultivation more land (except Eccleston) than any other of the divisions of the parish (see p. 3), although it is the smallest township. Elswick is probably a compound of Edel or Ethel, a personal name, and wic, a sheltered place.

In the 13th century this township was held by Henry, Earl of Lincoln, for the King, and from him Warin de Whytingham held the tenth part of a knight's fee, and Alan de Singleton the sixteenth part.¹ Adam de Freckleton also held land here in 1311 of the Earl, and paid suit to Penwortham Court.² Ralph Freckleton, probably the son of Adam de Freckleton,³ was a few years afterwards a tenant of the heirs of Alice, late Countess of Lincoln, in "Etheliswyke," and paid 10s. per annum for ward of Lancaster Castle.⁴ As early as 1215-16, King John granted to the Abbot of Cokersand the right of assize of bread and ale and other privileges in this township.⁵

¹ *Testa. de Nevill*, p. 397.

² *De Lacy Inquisition*.

³ Kuerden calls him the heir of Adam de Freckleton, *MSS.* iv., E. 9.

⁴ *Survey* 1320-46, *Chet. Soc.*, vol. lxxiv. p. 45.

⁵ *De Quo Warranto*, Edw. III.

In the Subsidy Roll of 1332 (see p. 6) appear the eight people whose goods were considered worth taxing, but of these the surname of only one is given. The place gave its name to a family of which was William, the son of Alexander de Etheliswick, who by deeds without date gave lands in "Rouhall" to Thomas, son of Alan de Singleton and Johann his wife, and the homage and service of Alan de Etheliswick (his brother) to Henry, son of *Dominus* Richard le Boteller.¹ Another early landowner in this township was Sir Adam Banastre, knight. By charter dated at "Broghton," 7th Edward III. [1333-4], gave his lands in Etheleswyke and Sowerby to *Dominus* Thomas Banastre, knight, son of Nicholas his brother. In 1405, Nicholas, son of Robert de Midtrop, released certain lands in Etheleswick and Great Eccleston to Robert le Taillior.² The subsidy of 1545-6 contains no mention of Elswick, and that for 1580 only furnishes two names, neither of whom paid tax for land. (See p. 9.)

In 1574, Christopher Duckesburie and John Bell appear as plaintiffs in the Duchy Court against John Raby and others, who claimed the possession of a windmill and lands in Elswick, and two years afterwards the case was revived, Richard Charnock claiming for James Raby, and Jennet Bell and Christopher Duckesburie for William Bell.³

Thomas, Earl of Derby, who died 24th May, 1521, held lands here of the King.

Elswick was not a manor, and it is now in the tenure of several landowners.

In this township is Elswick Chapel. (See chapter VI.)

Dr. Leigh⁴ gives an account of a great thunderstorm which took place at Elswick about the year 1692, but its details are not worth repeating.

The village of Elswick consists of a few houses and a number of thatched white-washed cottages, each with its garden in front

¹ Butler Evidence, Piccope's MSS. 2, 321 and 344.

² Dep. Keeper of Pub. Rec. Report, xxxvii. 174.

³ Pleadings, lxiii. D. 2 and L.C. 10.

⁴ Nat. Hist. Lanc., Book I., p. 6.

of it, which altogether, with chapel and graveyard, present a most picturesque and rural appearance.

WOODPLUMPTON.

This in area is the largest township in the parish, and is subdivided into four hamlets (see p. 2). Its early history has often been confused with that of Plumpton (Great and Little), in Kirkham parish, which is sometimes described as "Fildeplumpton."

The earliest recorded Lord of the manor of Woodplumpton is Nicholas de Eton, son of Sir Nicholas de Eton of Rotley, in the county of Warwick, knight, who, about the year 1320, held it by service and a rental of 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum.¹ He married Joan, the daughter and heiress of Richard de Stockport, Lord of Stockport, in Cheshire, who died in 1292.

It is possible that Nicholas de Eton may have acquired this property through his wife, as the author of the *History of the House of Warren*² says that Sir Robert de Stockport (grandfather of Richard) held lands in Plumpton. The *Inquis. Post Mort.*, taken after his death in 1249, is unfortunately much mutilated.

Joan de Stockport was born in 1289, and although she died before 1332 she was twice married—first, as above; and second, to Sir John Arderne of Alford, knight. She had by her first husband four children, Nicholas, Robert, John, and Cecily. Nicholas de Eton married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Arderne (by his first wife Matilda), upon whom the manor of Woodplumpton, by deed without date, was settled for her life.³ She and her husband died *s. p.*, and the manor passed to John, son of John Devonport, as trustee, who in the survey of 1320-46 is said to hold a carve of land in Woodplumpton, paying 17*s.* 6*d.* a year for the same.⁴ John Davenport conveyed the manor to Robert,

¹ *Tenent. Duci. Lancas.* Gregson's Portfolio, p. 341.

² Watson, vol. ii. p. 233.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Chet. Soc., vol. lxiv. p. 52.

the second son, Nicholas de Eton and Isabella his wife, with remainder to his brother John and Katherine his wife, both these brothers dying without issue. On 12th March, 1832, a mandate was issued to the escheator to give seizin of the manor to John de Warren, who was the son of Cecily de Eton, daughter of Sir Nicholas de Eton of Poynton, by her husband, Sir William Warren, knight, illegitimate son of the last Earl of Warren. She was married about 1340.¹ Sir John de Warren married Margaret, daughter of Sir John de Stafford of Wickham, in the county of Norfolk, knight, and died at Boton, in the same county, in 1386, when the manor of Woodplumpton, was conveyed by John Davenport of Henbury and John de Whitewell of Felmingham,² to his widow for her life, with remainder to her son Nicholas and heirs, and failing issue then to his sister Margaret. The widow of Sir John married, secondly, John de Mainwaring of Over Peover, in Cheshire. She died on Tuesday after the feast of St. Ambrose, 1418, having by deed dated the³ after the feast of St. Germain the Bishop, 1396, conveyed to her son Nicholas Warren and Agnes his wife 24 houses and 320 acres of land, part of the manor of "Wodeplompton." Before 1415, Nicholas and Agnes were dead, and she then executed another conveyance whereby 15 houses and 216 acres of land, being part of the manor, were granted to Laurence, son and heir of Nicholas. .

From her *Inquis. Post Mort.*, taken at Ormskirk 9th June, 1418, it appears that the manor was held of the King as of the Duchy of Lancaster by military service at an annual rental of 17s. 6d. Laurence Warren was then aged 24 years.⁴

The manor appears to have been held by the Warrens for several succeeding generations; and, in 38th Henry VIII.

¹ Duchy Rolls of Fines, &c., vol. iv. p. 51.

² Conveyed to them in trust, 1st May, 1382, by John de Warren.

³ Day omitted.

⁴ Chet. Soc., vol. xc. p. 133; and Duchy Rolls of Fines, vol. iii. p. 62.

[1542-3], Roger Bekke and other freeholders in Woodplumpton complained in the Duchy Court that they had "time of mind" been accustomed to get "turve" to burn in their houses, but that of late one Edward Warren, Esq., dwelling in the county of Chester, "a man of great power of his covetous and malignouse mynde," had enclosed certain lands, whereby the freeholders had lost right of pasture and turbary. This enclosure had been made and maintained by the assembling together of thirty men at nights. In addition to this grievance, it appears that the power, or right of setting in the stocks at Woodplumpton, divers persous, playing at cards and tables, had been interfered with. This appeal of Roger Bekke¹ was supported by a petition signed by Alexander Osbaldeston, knight, Nycholas Butler, squire, George Butler, gent., Adam ffyshwicke, gent., Richard Charnley, gent., all of whom were freeholders.²

This Edward Warren was of course Lord of the manor. He was the son of Laurence Warren of Poynton, and was knighted at Leith, near Edinburgh, 11th May, 1544; he married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Booth of Dunham, knight, and died 12th October, 1558, seised of the manor of Woodplumpton, which was held of the King.³ His eldest son was John Warren of Poynton and Stockport, Esq., who was born about the year 1535, was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1577, and died 7th December, 1587. He had issue seven sons and six daughters—the eldest son was Sir Edward Warren, who was baptised at Poynton 9th April, 1563, knighted in Ireland in 1599, and was buried at Stockport 14th November, 1609. He was three times married, and had twenty-three children.

During his life, or that of his father, Woodplumpton for a time left the possession of the family, or at all events its ownership became a matter of dispute.

In the Court of Chancery, on 14th November, 1596, a bill was

¹ A Roger Becke was living in the parish in 1607 (see Registers).

² Duchy Pleadings, xxxi. B., B. 4 C.

³ *Inquis. Post Mort.*, vol. xi. p. 66.

filed by Thomas Leeds of Stony Stratford, in the county of Bucks, weaver, against Thomas Richardson and Isabel his wife. The case for the plaintiff was that he had for forty years past challenged and claimed a right to divers lands, which of right descended to him, as heir to Thomas Leeds, to Thomas Leeds his father, who was son and heir of Richard Leeds (grandfather of plaintiff), who during his life was seised of all the manor of Woodplumpton; but it was alleged that the lands in dispute (part of the manor) had come into the hands of Thomas Richardson, Isabel his wife, William Richardson and his wife, Henry Singleton, Thomas Ambrose, and Walter Osbaldeston, who had got hold of the writings and deeds, and had divers times driven the family out of possession.¹

This Thomas Richardson was in 1596 described as a clerk, and Isabel his wife was the widow of Roger Ambrose, who had now acquired land in the township. (See chapter VIII.)

As the Warrens of Poynton did not for any lengthened period live in the parish, and their history has already more than once been printed,² it will not be necessary here to say more than that the manor remained in the family until the marriage, 26th April, 1777, of Elizabeth Harriett Warren, sole daughter and heiress of Sir George Warren of Poynton, with Thomas James Bulkeley, seventh Viscount Bulkeley. After the death of Viscount Warren Bulkeley,³ on 3rd June, 1822, the manor went to Sir John Fleming-Leicesters, who was created Baron de Tabley, 10th July, 1826. He was a descendant of Anne Dorothea, daughter of Edward Warren of Poynton.⁴

The present Lord of the manor is Charles Birley⁵ of Bartle Hall, Esq. A court leet and baron is still held annually. In

¹ Chancery Proceedings, L.L. 6, 11.

² Watson's *History of House of Warren*, and Earwaker's *East Cheshire*.

³ The seventh Viscount took the name of Warren by Royal licence.

⁴ Edward Warren, born 10th May, 1605, was baptized at Woodplumpton, and his aunt Catherine was buried there.

⁵ Mr. Birley is recently deceased.

the Woodplumpton church register of eighteenth century is frequently found entries like the following: "10 May, 1739, court," evidently referring to the manorial court.

For the Subsidy of 1332, eighteen householders were taxed in the township. Over two centuries later [1545] the ratepayers were only seventeen, of whom seven were taxed for their land. (See chapter I.)

Towards the end of the sixteenth century we have evidence that portions of the manor lands were held by various persons in socage, and the payment of an annual rent; amongst these were Anthony White, gentlemen, who died 24th December, 1606, at Woodplumpton, seised in fee of fifteen acres of land there, which was worth 10s. a year; his heiress was his daughter Margaret, the wife of Henry Singleton;¹ Robert Gregson held at the time of his death, 4th May, 1613, a house, forty acres of land, and six acres "lately enclosed from the waste," all held of John Warren in free and common socage, by fealty and 4s. 4d. a year rent. His son and heir was John Gregson, aged seven years.²

Anthony Pickering of Catterall, gentleman, who died 10th April, 1613, had in the right of Anne his wife, seven messuages and forty-five acres in Catforth and Woodplumpton, at a rental of 10s. per annum; the premises were worth £1 6s. 8d. a year clear.³ James Harrison, dying 14th March, 1611-12, was seised of a messuage and fifteen acres, for which he paid to the lord of the manor 5s. rent; his son and heir was John Harrison, aged seventeen years.⁴

Another owner of the soil was Sir Robert Banastre, knight, who also had his free tenants, one of whom was Thomas Gregorie, who died at Woodplumpton, 21st August, 1621, seised of a house, garden, and fourteen acres of land, for which he paid 2d. a year rent.

There were certainly as early as the end of the fifteenth century other freeholders besides the lord of the manor. Of these

¹ *Inq. Post Mort.*, vol. xix. p. 83.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xxi. p. 7.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xxiii. p. 57.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. xxi. p. 50.

were the Sherburns, who held Catforth; the Ambroses, afterwards of Ambrose Hall (see chapter VIII.), and the Singletons of Chingle Hall, in Goosnargh. About the middle of the sixteenth century the chapel of Woodplumpton was probably erected (see chapter IV.), through the influence of the inhabitants of the several halls in its immediate neighbourhood, who would find the distance from the mother church an hindrance to that regular attendance at Divine Service which was at the time almost imperative; and around this church and the old manor gathered the cluster of houses comprising the village of Woodplumpton. In 1728 there was a great sickness in the chapelry, the burials being 155, the average of several of the preceding and following years only being forty-six. A note in the register records that the number was "many more than was ever known before."

INSKIP WITH SOWERBY.

From the time that Roger de Poictou held his four carucates of land in Inskip and Sorbi until the beginning of the thirteenth century, no record has been discovered throwing light on the history of these hamlets, but in 1215-16 King John, by charter, granted the right to hold assize of bread and ale to the Abbot of Cokersand, whose right was challenged by "de Quo Warranto" in time of Edward III., and soon after this Walter de Carlton, son of William de Carlton, knight, by charter without date, granted to William de Carleton, his son and heir, all his lands in Inskip and Norbrec and elsewhere, which he held of Richard le Botiller.¹

In 1281 Richard le Botiller of Rawcliffe married Alice, daughter of William de Carleton,² who is said to have been endowed with the manor of Inskip. When the manor passed from the Butler family is unrecorded.

¹ Dodsworth MSS., 144 T. 127.

² *History of Poulton*, p. 170.

For the Subsidy of 1332 there were eleven people whose goods were taxed in this township, amongst these were William de Sourby, John de Sourby, Richard de Inskip, and Richard de Hall. In 22nd Richard II. [1398-9], land in Claghton, in Amounderness was leased by William de Beseleg to John de Inskip.¹

The Kighleys were living here in the fourteenth century, but it is not clear that they then held the manor (see chapter VIII.), and certainly early in the next century [1515] it was owned by Cuthbert Clifton, who died seized of it² in 1512, and held it as part of his manor of Clifton.³ But very shortly afterwards the manor was in the possession of Henry Kighley, who died seized of it 11th April, 17th Henry VIII. [1526]. He held it in fee, and he had also ten houses, 100 acres of land, 100 of pasture, 20 of meadow, and 100 of moss and marsh. The land in Inskip and Great Eccleston, which he held of the heirs of William Eccleston in socage, and an annual rent of a barbed arrow.⁴ The manor, however, appears to again have reverted to the Cliftons, as Sir William Mollineux of Sefton, knight, in 1548, married for his second wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Cuthbert Clifton of Lytham, and his *Inq. Post Mort.*, taken in 2nd Edward VI. [1548-9], shows that he was seized of the homage and services of Richard Sherburne, knight, for the manor of Inskip, as parcel of the manor of Clifton.

Sir William Mollineux died 16th March, 1548, and Elizabeth his wife on the 5th June following; her son and heir was Thomas Mollineux.

Within the next six years the Kighleys again became lords of the manor.

Henry Kighley, son and heir of Henry Kighley deceased, in November 18, 2nd Philip and Mary [1554], granted to Thomas

¹ Dodsworth MSS., 149 T. 71.

² *Inq. Post Mort.* [1515-6], vol. iii. p. 3.

³ *Ibid.*, Henry VIII., vol. iii. p. 3.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. vi. p. 44.

Carus, Esq., an annuity out of the manors of Inskip, Golborne, Highshawe, and Bedford, and out of other lands in Eccleston, Crosse-more, and elsewhere, with the wardship and marriage of the heir.¹

After the manner of wards, Carus very shortly afterwards arranged a marriage between his own daughter and Henry Kighley, the heir.²

The Kighleys held the manor until it passed to the Devonshire family by the marriage of Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Kighley, to William Cavendish, who was created Earl of Devonshire 7th August, 1618. In 1775, Lord Charles Cavendish released the manor of Inskip to the Duke of Devonshire, and on 14th June, 1819, a private Act of Parliament was passed to confirm the title of the Most Noble William Spencer, Duke of Devonshire, to the manors of Inskip and Brindle, and estates there and in Eccleston. The manor of Inskip was sold 4th February, 1843, by the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, son of the Earl of Burlington, to Lord Derby, whose descendant still holds a Court Baron here annually. A great portion of the land was not sold, and at the present day 800 acres of it is held by Lord Chesham. (Kighley family, see Inskip Hall.)

In 35th Elizabeth, 1592-3, it appears from a case in the Duchy Court that a dispute having arisen between Thomas Worsley and Catherine his wife, daughter of Henry Kighley deceased, and William Cavendish, Esq., and Anne his wife (also a daughter of Henry Kighley's), an arrangement was come to—by partition of the premises in question, which consisted of three messuages and certain lands in Inskip, Wigan, and Claughton.⁴ Another of the large landowners in Inskip is Sir Ughtred Kay Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe Hall, whose ancestors had an estate here at least three centuries ago; as in the 35th Elizabeth [1599-1600], Nicholas Shuttleworth and Ughtred Shuttleworth, sons of Thomas Shuttleworth, deceased, and Laurence Shuttleworth, clerk, their

¹ Duchy Records. Special Liveries in Henry VI. and James I., b. fol. 114 b.

² *Flower's Visitation*.

³ Title Deeds.

⁴ Duchy Records, cxxvii. W.I.

guardian (and uncle), complained in the Duchy Court that Thomas Worsley and Catherine his wife had unlawfully entered and fraudulently conveyed two messuages and land in Inskip. These houses and land, it was alleged, had been part of the estate of one John de Gardenas, who, in 38th Elizabeth [1595-6], had sold the same to Sir Richard Shuttleworth, knight, late Chief Justice of the county (elder brother of Laurence), and his heirs, and that in default of issue it would go to the plaintiffs.

Nicholas and Ughtred Shuttleworth were both brought up to the law, and both died without issue, and the Inskip property reverted to the parent stock.

The Stewards' accounts of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe contain the following reference to this property :—" 1595, spente in goinge and cominge to Inskippe, when possession was taken y^e xiith of December by Cudbert Hesketh, Robert Anysworthe and myself v^s vi^d ; 1600, half yeares rente of the tenantes of Inskippe, liii^s ; 1606, of Cuthberte Hesketh, Esq., in pte payment for the demayne of Inskippe, xiiij^l ix^s ; 1616, Dec., given to a woman which did direct my M^{ris} companie over Inskippe mosse, iiij^d."¹ The title deeds of Lord Chesham contain frequent reference to enclosures in the seventeenth century from Crossmore ; in 1627, Robert Hudson, junior, took a lease for 21 years of a house and land in Crossmore ; and in 1691 the Earl of Devonshire granted a lease to Alice Whittaker of a house and land, lately enclosed by God-be-with-you Laneside, for 99 years. Near to this house was God-be-with-you lane.

A mill stood in Inskip in 1548, and it is probably the one referred to in a lease dated 20th August, 38th Elizabeth [1596], whereby William Cavendish of "Hardwicke, co. Darby," Esq., and Anne his wife, granted to George Kighley of "Inceskippe," and William Charnley of the same place, yeomen, on condition that they should "sett up and new make a water corn mill" at Inskip, where the mill then stood, a lease for 10 years

¹ Chet. Soc., vol. xxxv. pp. 120, 123, 165, and 216.

of the mill and land, together with "all the toll, grist, moulters, and dues, at an annual rental of 12^d to be paid in the said mill."

In 1694, this mill and a windmill, with all the "kills, customes, grists, tolls, &c.," were let to John Hall, miller, of Inskip, for 10s. a year, with a fine on entrance of £60.

In the thirteenth century a family of the name of Inskip was settled here, one of which was Richard, son of Adam de Inskip, who conveyed half a bovaté of land to William de Whittingham, clerk; he had a daughter Agnes, whose house in Upper Rawcliffe is mentioned in a deed of about the year 1280. (See Upper Rawcliffe.)

The subsoil of many parts of Inskip furnishes evidence (in the remains of sea shells) that this district was at one time under water—possibly in pre-historic times, but if more recently, then that fact may have some bearing upon the origin of the name. If there was no water here, of course, the name is not likely to be derived from any word referring to ships; but assuming that there was even a small stream here, then the name is probably a compound of *enge* = a narrow place, and *skip* = a boat.

Sowerby only comprises 868 acres, most of which, until comparative recent times, must have been waste and moss. In 7th Richard II. [1383-4], Agnes, the wife of Thomas Banastre, knight, gave to Johann, wife of Edward his son, all his lands in Sowerby, &c.¹

In the year 1500, Sir James Laurence, knight, held a fourth part of Sowerby, by payment of a peppercorn per year.² There was then, and for long afterwards, a large "mere" in this hamlet known as Sowerby Mere, and the right of fishing in it was part of the estate of Thomas Houghton in 1519;³ and in 1520 Thomas Rigmayden of Wedacre, in the parish of Garstang, died seised of lands here, which descended to his son and heir John

¹ Dodsworth MSS., 149 T. 47.

² *Inquis. Post Mort.*, vol. iii. p. 29.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. lxvi. p. 11.

Rigmayden.¹ About the same time Thomas, Earl of Derby,² was a landowner in the hamlet, and he or his descendant acquired the manor, for which a Court Baron is still held annually. The lands here were, in the sixteenth century, held of the Crown as part of the Duchy. George Newsham of Newsham was also a land proprietor in Sowerby at this time. At the beginning of the next century [1629] William Richardson died seised of a portion of Sowerby.³

The parish register, about the end of the seventeenth century, contain frequent references to "Mayre poole," where Robert Charnley then lived. This is, no doubt, identical with one of the sites now known as Mirepool and Upper Mirepool, and marks the locality of the ancient mere. The only house of any note in the hamlet is Sowerby Hall, which is now a farmhouse.

GREAT ECCLESTON.

This township is not a manor, but probably the whole of it in the thirteenth century belonged to William de Lancastre as part of his fee of Garstang, and, after his death without issue in 1246-7, it went to Walter de Lindsay, the husband of Alice the second sister of William de Lancastre, a descendant of whom married Ingelram de Ghisna (or Gynes), lord of Coucy in France, and Christiana his wife. His second son was William de Coucy, who with Robert de Coucy de Gynes held Great Eccleston in 20th Edward III. [1346-47].⁴

William de Coucy died without male issue, and his estates went to the Crown, and were afterwards granted by Edward III. to Sir John de Coupland and Johanna his wife (who was the widow of William de Coucy and, according to one authority, the daughter and heiress of John Rigmayden⁵), with remainder to Ingelram de Coucy, who married the King's daughter.⁶

¹ *Inquis. Post Mort.*, vol. v. p. 65. ² *Ibid.*, p. 68. ³ *Ibid.*, vol. xxvi. p. 3.

⁴ *Ibid.* ⁵ Lansdowne MSS., 559 fol. 35.

⁶ *Inquis. Post Mortem*; and see *History of Kirkham*, p. 8.

The Subsidy Roll of 1332 furnishes the names of eight inhabitants (see p. 4). Two centuries later [1545] (see p. 9), only three were taxed for their lands.

Shortly after this the land became divided, and amongst others who held portions of it was Nicholas, son of Robert de Midhop, who conveyed what he held here in 1413 to Robert le Taillyour. (See p. 21.)

The Richard of the Hall, named in 1332 (see p. 4), was probably one of the Ecclestones, who were certainly very early settlers in the district. In 1526, we find that William Eccleston was the owner in fee of lands in Great Eccleston. A William Eccleston, in 1549, acquired chantry lands, and died about 1557. Thomas Eccleston, his son and heir, held the same towards the close of the century. (See chapter III.)

This Thomas Eccleston, by his will dated 1st December, 1592, desired to be buried in the parish church of St. Michaels. He was one of the Ecclestones of Singleton Grange,¹ which he held at the time of his death; he was also seised of lands in Eccleston and Woodplumpton. In the will referred to he is described as of Eccleston, gent. He left legacies to his brother, William Eccleston; his "natural brother," William Nicholson of Myerscough; Nicholas Eccleston of Lancaster, "Irnemonger"; Richard Borrow, Dorcas Borrow, and William Borrow; to his servant William Lawson he bequeathed a house for his life. His son and heir was Adam Eccleston, then aged 17, for whose "keeping and learning" he charged his lands in Medlar. His "capital messuage called Eccleston Hall," with a mill at Larbreck, were to be charged with the legacies above named.²

In 38th Elizabeth [1595-6], on Adam Eccleston attaining his majority, fines were levied between himself and Alexander Leaver and Edward Gregson, and his lands in Eccleston Magna, Elswick, and Singleton were entailed to the use of himself and his heirs male; and in 40th Elizabeth he gave his lands to Sir

¹ See *History of Kirkham*, p. 185.

² Brit. Mus. add. MSS., 32115; and *Inquis. Post Mortem*, vol. xvi. p. 38 (Eliz.).

Richard Hoghton, probably in trust,¹ on the occasion of his (Adam's) marriage. In 1621, his widow had become the wife of Richard Downes; he is not known to have left issue. At this period much of the land was held of the King as of the Duchy of Lancaster, in free socage. Amongst other such tenants were William Pleasington of Dimples, in Garstang; Thomas Taylor of Freckleton, in Kirkham, yeoman; and Richard Burgh of Larbrick.² The Leckonbys and the Stanleys were now also settled here. (See Eccleston Hall.)

Great Eccleston has never been a manor, but there are held here (by prescriptive right) three annual fairs—on the 14th of March, 14th of April, and 4th of November; the attendance at these gatherings has of late years considerably fallen off. This township, of course, took its name from a church having been built in it, and here is the largest village in the parish. Its distance from the church (nearly three miles) is perhaps accounted for by the fact that in early days the ground in the vicinity of the church was at all times liable to the inroads of the waters of the Wyre.

The church of St. Michaels is not in Great Eccleston as now constituted, so the question arises, was the first church erected in the parish not on the same site as the present one, or, which is quite possible, have the boundaries been altered owing to the deviations of the course of the river Wyre?

In this township is the Roman Catholic church and Cop church (see chapter IV.). The village of Eccleston consists of a few streets, with an open space where the fairs are held, and was some years ago a more important place than it is now.

UPPER RAWCLIFFE WITH TARNICAR.

The Domesday Book (see p. 3) shows that there were in the eleventh century three Rawcliffes; these were afterwards designated, Upper, Middle, and Out Rawcliffe. The spelling of this

¹ Dodsworth MSS., cxxxi. f. 34.

² *Inquis. Post Mortem.*

place-name in early charters has many varieties—amongst others Rodecliff, Roucliff, Rouchclive, Routhelive, Roccliffe, and Rachclyffe, and in the seventeenth century parish church registers it is almost invariably rendered as Racliffe or Racklyffe, which was doubtless the way in which the name was then pronounced.

This township, in common with the other possessions of Roger de Poictou, was alienated on his banishment in 2nd Henry I. [1102], and was probably for some years subsequently retained by the Crown; but in the time of Henry II. grants of portions of Rawcliffe appear to have been made to royal favourites—thus William de Lancastre, steward to the King, obtained grants of lands in Upper Rawcliffe. We have also traces of a family taking its name from the soil—thus, by charter without date, William, the son of Alan de Routcliffe, gave to the blessed Mary and the canons of Kokersand certain portions of his lands in Routclyffe; this grant was witnessed by Walt', son of Swainus, and others; and John, the son of William, the son of Richard de Routhcliffe, quitclaimed William de Whittingham to all of his part of a mill in Scippull [in Poulton]—this grant is also without date.¹ The right of fishing in the Wyre in Uprocliffe, in part or entirely belonged to William de Lancastre, who granted the same to William de Karlton, knight, for an annual rental of 6*d*.²

In the time of Edward I. the Abbot of Cokersand was called upon to show by what right he held assize of bread and ale, and trial of thieves, etc., in Routhclyve and Tarnicar, when he made good his claim by citing a charter granted by King John, in the first year of his reign [1215-16]. From this it would appear that this religious house, in the thirteenth century, must have held a large portion of the township.

Another owner of the soil here was William de Tranakere, who (between 1240 and 1260) gave to Roger, the son of Richard, clerk, of Kirkby Ireleth, two bovates of land in Routhclive, and two closes called Medweyte, in fee, for the payment of eight

¹ Dodsworth MSS., 149 T. 100.

² Rot. Lit. Claus. John, M. 16.

marks and 10*d.* in silver; also the right of fishing, together with a corn mill, without *multura*.¹ This deed was witnessed by Richard, the parson of Kirkham.² These same premises (land and mill) were not very long afterwards given by Roger, son of Ralph de Kirkeby of Yrlith, to Richard, son of Roger Kirkeby, one of the attesting witnesses being Robert de Latham, High Sheriff of the county.³

By charter, dated 9th Edward I. [1280-81], Jo., son of Richard de Kirkby, gave (in trust) to William Whittingham, clerk, his lands in Uprocliffe, except part of a mill called "Peule," and four acres of land near the mill "in le Kar"; and about the same date, John, the son of Richard de Kirkby, gave to Roger, son of Henry de Fortun, a piece of ground lying between the house of John, son of Brinne, and a *selione* called "le Crostland," in the *vil* of Uprocliffe. In another deed of about the same period, le Crostland is described as between the house of John, son of Brinne, and the house of Agnes, daughter of Adam de Inskip.⁴ Possibly this is the same mill of which, in 16th Edward I. [1287-8], one half was given by John, the son of John Rigmaiden, to Gilbert de Singleton and John de Plesington, to the use of the said John Rigmaiden for his life, with remainder to John de Hornby and Thomas his son and Johanna his wife. This mill was described as being in Uprawcliffe, and was held of the Duchy by ward of Lancaster Castle.⁵

In the early part of the century William de Lancastre held part of Upper Rawcliffe, which descended through Walter de Lindsey, the son of his second sister Alice, to Christiana de Lindsey, who married Ingelram de Gynes, lord of Coucy in France.⁶

William de Coucy, the second son of Ingelram de Gynes (or Ghisna), died without male issue, and a portion of his estate was

¹ A toll paid at a mill.

² Dodsworth MSS., 149 T. 34 fol. 4.

³ Sheriff in 1263 and 1286. Dodsworth MSS., 149 T. 34.

⁴ Dodsworth MSS., 149 T. 94. ⁵ *Ibid.*, 149 T. 34 fol. 74.

⁶ *Inquis. Post Mort.*, 20th Edward III.

granted by the Crown to the distinguished soldier John de Coupland and Johanna his wife, who was the widow of William de Gynes and, it is believed, the daughter of John Rigmayden.¹

In 16th Edward II. [1322-3], John, the son of John Rigmayden, held half the manor of Wyresdale and the "manor of Upperouth" [Rawcliffe].²

A moiety of the right of fishing in "Uproutclive" was granted by William de Lancastre to Richard Kirkby, whose son John, by charter dated at Routhcliffe, 13th Edward I. [1277-8], granted it to William Whythingham, clerk, son of Geoffrey Whyttingham, subject to the accustomed rent and services.³

Robert de Urswick, in the 47th Edward III. [1373-4], had a grant from the King of free warren in his lands at Tatham and Uprocliffe.⁴

The Southworths, in the fourteenth century, had an interest in at least a part of this manor, as appears from a charter dated 9th Edward II. (1315-16), whereby Adam, the son of Richard de Aula [of the Hall], gave to John de Celaria all his lands in Upproclyff, between Morebrooke and the highway on the east, viz., to a close which he had received from William de Sotheworth (Dominis suis) in exchange for other lands.

About twenty years later, Ellena, daughter of Nicholas Sotheworth, by charter dated 10th Edward III. [1336-7], relinquished her interest in the manor to Thomas, the son of William de Sotheworth.⁵

From another grant, dated at Garstang 24th Edward III. [1350-51], it appears that William de Sotheworth gave certain lands here to Matilda, the daughter of John del Celario, who conveyed the same to Robert de Hornby and Margaret his wife, to whom, in the next year, Roger de Kirkby gave a house and garden at Uprocliffe.⁶

¹ Lansdowne MSS., 559 fol. 35.

³ Dodsworth MSS., 149 T. 34 fol. 75.

⁵ Dodsworth MSS., 149 T. 34 fol. 88.

² *Inq. Ad Quad Damnum*, No. 78.

⁴ *Rot. Chart.*, N. 13.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 149 T. 34 fol. 94.

In the Subsidy Roll of 1332 (see p. 5) appears the name of Adam de Sotheworth.

On the authority of Lucas,¹ towards the close of the fourteenth century, Ellen, daughter and heiress of William Southworth, married Robert Urswick of Urswick, who thus acquired the manor. The evidence required to substantiate this is wanting, but it is certain that in 8th Henry V. [1420-21], Sir Robert Urswick, knight, was lord of the manor or "vil de" Uprowcliffe, by inheritance from his ancestors, and was party to a deed in which he was joined by the Abbot of Cokersand and Nicholas Butler, who were described as free tenants.²

The daughter and heir of Sir Robert Urswick married John Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe, and he and his descendants became sole owners of the manor, which they held until 1631, when it was sold to Thomas Westby of Mowbrick, Esq., with the manor house, then called Upper Rawcliffe Hall, but now known as Whitehall (see chapter VIII.). In 1853 the estate was sold to Mr. Stevenson, whose son, J. C. Stevenson of Leamington, Esq., is the present owner. Court Leets have occasionally been held in recent years.

Tarnicar, as already stated, was at an early date held, in part at all events, by the Abbots of Cokersand, and in 1501 they had several tenants here. (See p. 8.)

A portion of Tarnicar is said at an early date to have been included in the ancient constablewick of Garstang, and so late as 1642 to have sent its representative to the Court Jury; this is not, however, satisfactorily established.³

In the time of Edward VI. [1547-53] the Marquis of Northampton and John Rigmaiden, junior, appeared in the Duchy Court against William Kirkby, respecting certain waste land and moss in Tarnicar and Upper Rawcliffe, which they claimed as belonging to the manor of Netherwyersdale, and which the defendant also claimed, and had commenced actions at law

¹ Quoted by Baines.

² Dodsworth MSS., 149 T. 91.

³ *Hist. of Garstang*, p. 54.

against certain persons who had carried away turves from the moss in question.¹ The north part of this township and Pilling Moss must have formed a large area of uncultivated moss land. The place names still surviving bear testimony to this—besides Rawcliffe Moss there are two Moss Houses and a Moss Side, whilst Tarnicar itself is suggestive of a tarn or small lake.

Within quite modern times very much has been done in this district to bring into cultivation moss lands by confining the river to its bed by artificial embankments and by draining in place of the old wide ditches.

The houses of any note in Tarnicar are Whitehall and Turn-over Hall.

OUT RAWCLIFFE.

This township in the twelfth century was held by Roger de Poitou (see p. 3), and not long afterwards the manor was in possession of the Butlers (see chapter VIII.). According to the evidence of the *Testa de Nevill*, in the twelfth century, Herveus, father of Herveus Walter and grandfather of Theobald Walter, gave four carucates of land in Out Rawcliffe, Thistleton, and Grenhale (in Kirkham), as a marriage portion with his daughter Alice, to Ornifr' [Orm] Magnus,² who is supposed to have died without issue, and thus the property reverted to Theobald Walter, who died seized of it; and in 9th John [1207-8], the sheriff of the county was directed to give to Matilda, his widow, her thirds, and to her father, Robert de Vavasour, seizin of his inheritance in Routhclive and elsewhere.³ In 33rd Henry III. [1248-9], Theobald le Botiler, grandson of Theobald Walter, held the manor of Routhclive, with lands in Routhclive and Medrouthclive.⁴ A few years later, by charter dated at Denewell, 51st Henry, the son of John [1267], Theobald Walter Pincerna, made a grant of all his lands in Houtroclive and Stanole to Dominus

¹ Duchy Records, x. N. 1.

² Page 403 b., also fol. 398, 401, 411.

³ *Rot. Lit. Claus.*, M. 16.

⁴ *Inquis. Post Mort.*, N. 49.

Richard le Boteler,¹ and about the same date he conveyed to William Botiller £7 of rent (which Richard le Botiller, father of the said William, paid for lands in Routhelive) in consideration of marriage to take place between him (William) and Joan de Syffrewast, subject to the payment of a pair of white "cyntecar," or 1*d.* per annum, with accustomed services.² In the sixteenth century the manor was said to be held of Thomas, Earl of Derby.³

The manors of Out Rawcliffe and Middle Rawcliffe were merged into one sometime in the seventeenth century, and continued in the holding of the Butlers until 1718 (see Out Rawcliffe Hall, chapter VIII.). A Court Leet is still occasionally held.

¹ He married Alice, daughter of William de Carlton.

² Dodsworth MSS., xxxiii. pp. 29 and 30.

³ *Inquis. Post Mort.*, Eliz. Boteler.

CHAPTER III.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

THIS church differs from some of the other old churches in the district, in as much as it was not originally erected in the midst of a small town or village, but was evidently built to meet the requirements of a widely scattered population, and the cluster of houses which soon gathered round it subsequently assumed the name of St. Michaels.

That the original foundation was of Saxon origin is a point which can probably now never be satisfactorily proved, although at the end of the eleventh century it is clear, from the evidence of the Domesday Book, that the church then existed, and was one of the three mentioned as belonging to Amounderness; and we find that in 1203 it had been erected so long that it had become a question at law whether or not the church of Garstang did not belong to it, and evidence was produced to the effect that in the memory of men then living the two churches had been independent of each other. (See chapter V.)

In the twelfth century, a number of Cistercian monks from Furness established themselves in Wyersdale, but in or about 1188 they removed to Withney, in Ireland.¹ During their short

¹ *Coucher Book of Furness*, Chet. Soc., New Series, vol. ix. p. 12.

stay in Wyersdale they entered into a deed of covenant, without date, between themselves and H . . . , chaplain, whereby it was agreed that H . . . should be chaplain in the church of St. Michaels, and for his services should have all the land on the west of the said church, with right of fishing and other privileges.¹ From whom the monks received St. Michaels church there is no evidence to show. After Roger de Poictou finally forfeited his estates for treason in 1102, his estates were divided, and some portion retained by the King. Amongst those who received grants of the possessions of Roger de Poictou was Theobald Walter, who possibly gave St. Michaels as an endowment to the Wyersdale foundation. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that when the monks went to Ireland they built their religious house on land given by him. On the other hand, King Stephen was one of the chief patrons of Furness Abbey, and he may have extended his patronage to the monks of Wyersdale. It is, however, certain that shortly before their departure to Ireland the advowson of St. Michaels belonged to King John, and it afterwards passed to the Dukes of Lancaster, and on 24th March, 1261, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, died seised of it,² and it probably went to John of Gaunt, and after his decease to Henry Bolinbroke, Duke of Lancaster, and ultimately to Henry IV.

In 1341 the tithes of the oblations, small tithes, and altar dues were valued at 22 marks, and the glebe was said to be worth 40s. per annum.³

In 1403, after the Battle of Shrewsbury, the chantry of St. Mary Magdalene, at Battlefield, in Shropshire, was founded, and by letters patent 17th March, 10th Henry IV. [1409], the King

¹ Record Office, xxvi. Mis. Rec. 30th Bundle 5.

² *Inquis. Post Mort.* Watson, in his *Hist. of House of Warren*, states that (about 1320) Joan, the wife of Nicholas de Eton, conveyed advowson of church and manor of Woodplumpton to her daughter-in-law; if this was so, probably the church of St. Michaels is meant, of which she must have had a lease.

³ *Inquis. Nonarum*, p. 37.

granted to Roger Yve, master of the said chantry, and the chaplains of the same, the advowson of the church called "Michaelleskirke," in Lancashire, with certain land belonging thereunto, in aid of the sustenance of the chantry, with the proviso that the rector be sufficiently endowed, and a sufficient sum of money be retained to pay to the poor, "as the law demands and according to the ordinance of the diocese," and the accustomed service to be rendered to the Dukes of Lancaster.¹ Before February, 1409-10, Roger Yve surrendered the endowments of the chantry or college, and in 1410 received from the King a new grant of the same, and Pope John, in the first year of his pontificate [1411], confirmed this grant.² Roger Yve had a further confirmation of this grant by Henry VI. in 1425-6.³

Porter, in his *History of the Fylde*, quotes from the copy of a document which he calls "the appropriation of the vicarage of Michaelskirk," and which he states was dated 1411. As this *MS.* is not now in existence, as far as can be ascertained, and as the details furnished by it do not agree with the original letters patent and other grants, it cannot be accepted as an authentic source of information. The substance of it is that the vicar and his successors were to receive the "offerings and revenues" belonging to the church, the tenths of "gardens dug with the foot," of lambs, calves, etc., etc.; "mortuaries, whether they consist of animals, clothes [*sic*], or any other thing whatsoever, together with *our* pool and mill, and also the pool upon Wyre near the rectory; and, further, the same vicar and his successors to have for their dwelling the straw thatched porch below the rectory and the door and houses adjoining, with the dovecote and orchard near the porch, and the fishponds, and the moat." The vicar, on his part, was to pay all ordinary taxes and expenses incumbent upon the church, except the "covering of the chancel, the payment of 40s. to the Archdeacon of Richmond, and the

¹ Duchy Records, xi. No. 16, 2nd part Henry IV.

² Bowet's Reg. York, fol. 268; Dodsworth *MSS.*, xxviii. f. 200 B.

³ *Rot. Pat.*, 4th Henry VI., M., per Inspec. Licenc. Henry IV.

tenths payable to the King," for which the college was to be answerable.¹

Roger Yve (who was really the founder of the college of Battlefield), by his will dated 13th October, 1444, bequeathed the tithes and emoluments of St. Michaels-le-Wyre to be divided amongst the chaplains of Battlefield; and directed that they should keep in repair the chancel of the church for ever. Upon the presentation of St. Michaels to Battlefield it ceased to be a rectory.

The college continued to hold the advowson and tithes until 1534, when, by Act of Parliament, the first fruits and tenths went to the King, and in 1545 the chapels and chantries also passed into the Royal possession.

There is no evidence to show that the patronage was then sold, but a certain portion of the land appertaining to the glebe was disposed of in 3rd Edward VI. [1549], as appears from a memorandum dated 13th August in that year, wherein John Pykerell and John Barnarde, gentlemen, state their desire to purchase of the King part of the parsonage lands, etc., in St. Michaels, late in possession of Battlefield. The following are the details of the intended purchase: "A meadow situate on the south bank of a river called le Broke; a close called the Horsehey, being on the west of the last named; a close or pasture called the Black Felde or the tohete croft, situate between Horsehey and a close called Kylne Fyld, abutting on the said river; a close called Mossheye on Wyre side, to the south, and abutting on the common road, near to the tenement of Roger Parkinson, and in the occupation of Michael Thornburghe, vicar of the church of St. Michaels; also a moiety of two cottages and three gardens in the tenure of Richard Hodgkynson and Thomas Remyngton, and three closes belonging to the vicar but leased to John Butler and Gilbert Grene, chaplains, by indenture under

¹ This extract appears such a jumble of fact and fiction that it is not improbable that it is a translation made by some incompetent person of an old copy of an authentic document.

the seal of the college, and dated 3rd July [1539], at a rental of 20s. The rental of the whole was 33s. per annum—this was valued at 22 years' purchase. There was also a tenement meadow and pasture in Tarnacar, for which Roger Parkynson paid 40s. a year—this was valued at £49 10s." The premises were held in socage. The purchase was completed on the 12th December, 1549.¹

The church survey, taken in 1535 (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*), puts the value of the vicarage at £10 13s. 8d., which included tithes of lambs and wool £1 3s. 4d., of hay 6d., of flax and hemp 6s., of calves 13s. 4d., of other small tithes and Easter dues £7 15s. The vicarage house and glebe land was assessed at 11s. 4d. a year; from this total had to be deducted—for synondals 2s. 8d., for procurations 3s. 10d.² In 1549, the patronage "for that turn" was held by George Kirkby and Nicholas Laurenson, gentlemen.³

The patronage of the church remained in the hands of the Crown until the time of James I., when it was granted to William, the son of John Johnson of Welch Whittle, in the county of Lancaster. William Johnson was one of the gentlemen pensioners of the King; in 1628 he presented a vicar; he died 27th November, 1636, when the advowson passed to his son, Alexander Johnson⁴ of Preston, who was a justice of the peace. He married Anne, daughter of William Turner of London, merchant, and farmer of the King's alum mines. Alexander Johnson's name appears on the Preston Guild Rolls of 1622, 1642, and 1662. He had issue several daughters and one son, William Johnson, who lived at Rushton Grange, Yorkshire, and died about the year 1681; he had eight sons, the eldest of whom was Alexander Johnson, whose son, Allen Johnson, sold the advowson to the Rev. Richard Cromleholme, by whose son Edward it was again sold [for £195] to Thomas Whitehead of

¹ Ang. Office, 3rd Edward VI.

² *Valor. Eccles.*, vol. v. p. 263.

³ Bish. Reg. Chest.

⁴ Church Survey, 1650.

Claughton, near Garstang, gentleman, whose grandson, Richard Whitehead, conveyed it in 1773 to his son, the Rev. Thomas Whitehead, M.A., rector of Eccleston, who sold it to the Rev. Christopher Swainson, incumbent of Copp, for £1200,¹ from whom it descended to the Rev. Anthony Swainson, vicar of St. Michaels, who bequeathed it to his brother John, whose son Christopher sold it to Joseph Hornby of Kirkham, merchant, who subsequently gave it to the Rev. Hugh Hornby, whose son is the present owner.²

The tithes were frequently leased to local people, and out of one of these takes arose a dispute between William Kirkbie, Esq., on the one part, and Richard Boteler, Esq., and Margaret his mother, on the other, which was referred for settlement to Thomas, Lord Stanley, who gave his award 9th October, 2nd Richard III. [1484], which was to the effect that William Kirkbie was to have half the lease of the parsonage, but Richard and Margaret Boteler were to occupy it so long as they or the parson of the church should live. During this dispute riots arose, and the mill of William Kirkbie was destroyed and great damage done to his corn, locks, and weirs, for which the Botelers had to pay £20.³

Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent bearing date 28th December, 1562, granted to William Doddington, gentleman, the "rectory of Mychelchurche *alias* Mikelkirk," with all the tithes, then or late in the tenure of William Kirkbie; also a parcel of land called the Hayes, then or late in the occupation of the vicar of Mychelchurch; also a barn, together with all the houses, mills, orchards, tithes, and oblations belonging to the said rectory, except "all the great trees, woods, mines, & quarries," which were reserved to the Crown; to have and to hold the same to William Doddington for 21 years, at a yearly rental of £27 4s. 4d. for the rectory, 8s. for the Hayes, and 3s. 4d. for the barn.

¹ Original Deeds.

² In 1785 Joseph Hornby had acquired a life interest in the advowson.

³ Harland's MSS. (extract of original Deed).

Ten years afterwards other letters patent were issued reciting the last-named, and demising the rectory for the residue of the term of 21 years to Henry Kirkbie.

On the 24th November, 1575, the Queen, "at the humble petition of her beloved subject Anne, wife of her most dear kinsman Henry, Lord of Hunsdon,"¹ granted the rectory, etc., to Robert Worsley of Both, in the county of Lancaster, Esq., for 80 years from and after the expiration of Kirkbie's lease (at the same rental). A clause was inserted to the effect that the lessee should at all times "maintain in proper repair, as well the chancel of the church, as all the houses, buildings, hedges, ditches, shores, and sea walls, at his own proper cost." It was also agreed that Robert Worsley was to have sufficient "housebote, hedgebote, firbote, ploughbote, & earthbote" growing upon the premises demised, and the timber in the woods which was to be used for the repairs of the chancel, houses, and buildings.²

Robert Worsley was the son of Sir Robert Worsley of Worsley Booths, in the parish of Eccles; he married a daughter of Sir Richard Gerard of Bryn, near Wigan, and his son Thomas married Katherine, the daughter of Henry Kighley of Inskip.

A part of the lands belonging to Battlefield College, by letters patent dated 30th July, 1572, was leased by the Queen to Sir Oswald Wyllesthorpe, knight, for 31 years, and it was before the expiration of that term—viz., 11th February, 31st Elizabeth [1588-9]—again granted to Richard Branthwaite and Roger Bromley, Esquires, the premises being described as a messuage and 18 acres of land in Tarnaker, and 20 acres of moss and turbary known by the name of the "moyte of the vicars Hayes," also in Tarnaker.

This grant was made at the request of the Queen's "beloved kinsman Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and in consideration of the faithful services rendered.³

¹ Henry Carey, son of Mary Boleyn (aunt to Queen Elizabeth), was created a peer under title of Lord Hunsdon.

² Patent Rolls, 18th Elizabeth, part vi. (Record Office).

³ Patent Rolls, 31st Elizabeth, part vii. (Record Office).

Henry Hastings, the Earl of Huntingdon, was descended on the female side from the Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV.

Henry Kirkby sold half of his interest in the rectory to Worsley, who subsequently laid claim to the whole, the result being an action brought before the Duchy Court.¹

From the deposition by commission taken at Garstang 23rd August, 19th Elizabeth [1577], we glean some details of interest respecting the rectory. The dispute was between the Queen and Henry Butler of Rawcliffe, Esq., the subject being the rectory of St. Michaels, and whether Out Rawcliffe manor was within the parish. The commission was issued to Edward Halsall, Gilbert Sherrington, James Anderton, and Bartholomew Hesketh, Esquires, and the following is an extract of the evidence given.²

Laurence Wall of Preston said he had heard there was a controversy between Richard Butler and Henry Butler, on the one part, and Henry Kirkbie on the other, and to appease the same he had engrossed an obligation whereby Richard and Henry Butler were bound to Henry Kirkbie in the sum of £300.

Henry Kyrkebye of Lewth, gent., said that he knew the parsonage of St. Michaels-upon-Wyre, and that the manor of Outrawcliff was within the parish. He was some time farmer of the said parsonage and granted his interest to Robert Worsley. He denied that he had ever promised to discharge Henry Butler or Richard Butler of the payment of tithe corn of Outrawcliffe during continuance of his lease. He knew that certain lands had been enclosed by the tenants of Nicholas Butler, father of the defendant, which he supposed were in tillage, but he never knew of any tithe corn set out of this enclosure, although when he was farmer of the parsonage he enquired about it. No whole town or hamlet or lordship in the parish had prescribed to pay a rent for their tithe corn, but they set out the tithe corn, or compound for the same, except the defendants, for the town

¹ Duchy Records, lxvii. K. 3 (Elizabeth).

² Exchec. Dep., Record Office, 19th Elizabeth, Mich. No. 3 and Easter No. 9.

or lordship of Outrawcliffe, and certain other persons for particular demesnes. He also said that for 30 years past the sum of £5 6s. 8d. annually had been paid to him, his father, or his mother, as farmers of the parsonage, for the corn and grain of Out Rawcliffe, by the "grave" or constable of Out Rawcliffe—to wit, 40s. for the demesne of Henry Butler, and £3 6s. 8d. for the other tenants. There had been a contention between himself and Richard Butler about the tithe of corn on the manor lands, and on demanding the said tithe he had been "grievously stricken and wounded."

Anthony Cherdley¹ of Crosemore, husbandman, and William Gelybronde of the Boothes, in the county of Lancaster, yeoman, deposed that Robert Worsley (who they described as their master) was farmer of the rectory. On 15th October last he commanded them to go through the Out Rawcliffe demesne and other places in the parish to see what kind of corn had been sown. This they did, but on returning they were met by one William Richardson of Rawcliffe, who threatened to "cracke their crowns" if they entered the fields again; he added that Henry Kirkeby claimed the right to the tithe of the manor of Middle Rawcliffe and Out Rawcliffe, *alias* Nether Rawcliffe, by force of a lease for a term of years originally granted to William Doddington.

On the part of the defendant the following evidence was brought forward :—

Richard Johnson of Thornton alledged that 60 years before he had lived with John Butler, deceased, the late owner of the manor. He knew James Butler (defendant's grandfather), John Butler, his (James) son and heir, Nicholas Butler, brother to the said John, Richard Butler, son and heir of the said Nicholas and brother to the defendant, all of whom were or had been owners of the manor. The sum of £5 6s. 8d. was paid whether the demesne lands occupied with the "capital mansion house" of

¹ Anthony Sherdley's will was proved at Richmond, 1604.

Rawcliffe were sown or tilled or not. During the minority of Richard Butler, Sir Richard Houghton had the holding of the said demesnes, and for several years the lands were allowed to lie untilled and unsown.

Robert Bradshaw of Hamilton deposed that the £5 6s. 8d. had about 50 years before been paid to the then vicar of St. Michaels as farmer or deputy, and after that time to William Kirkeby, Esq., and Henry his son.

This action did not entirely settle matters, for on 24th September, 22nd Elizabeth [1580], Henry Kirkbye and Robert Worsley were disputing as to certain parts of the rectory, and depositions on the subject were taken at the parish church of Garstang, before William Hilton and Thomas Cansfield, Esquires, and George Cavell, gentleman, when Robert Pope of Much Eccleston gave evidence to the effect the first year Mr. Worsley entered into Eccleston tithe barn he divided the tithes with Henry Kirkbye, who afterwards purchased Worsley's share or interest; he knew this to be true "because he was a gatherer and a thrusser" of all the tithe corn. After the division had been settled upon, Kirkeby agreed to pay for Worsley's part 10s. 6d. for every sieve of oats, and for every windle of barley 3s. 8d.; and there were "of either part" 25 sieves of oats, and 55 windles of barley.

William Hodgekinson of Tarneker gave evidence as to the payment of the £5 6s. 8d. referred to on p. 49. He believed that Mr. Worsley had conveyed his estate to his son because there was a suit by one of his sons against Nicholas Whyte, one of the under-tenants of the tithes of the rectory. On the part of the defendant, William Tomson of Much Eccleston deposed that the lords of Inskip and their ancestors had the tithes of Crosse-more in their own right, and had paid 20s. a year for them; he had himself often paid this rent, and knew that it was paid by Henry Kyghley, great-grandfather to the now heirs, and by their grandfather, father, and mother.¹

¹ Duchy Records, Exch. Dep., 22nd and 23rd Elizabeth, Mich. No. 20.

William Eccleston of Eccleston, gentleman, and twenty-eight other under-tenants of portion of the rectory, in 1580 lodged a bill of complaint against Robert Worsley, who they asserted had attempted to take possession of their interests before the expiration of their several terms.¹ The depositions in this case were taken at Garstang 13th April, 26th Elizabeth [1584], before Robert Charnocke, John Calverte, and Thomas Cansfielde, Esquires.

On behalf of the complainants, John Aspinall of Tarnicar, tenant to William Kirkby of Rawcliffe, Esq., deposed that William Eccleston, in the name of the under-tenants of the rectory, did at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary three years ago [1581] make George Syckes, the parish clerk, declare that he (William Eccleston) and the other tenants were ready to pay the rents then due upon their several leases, and after divine prayers he tendered the same, but there was no one to receive it, and he therefore caused his servant Thomas Sowerbutts to wait until after evening prayers, when the tender was again made with the like result. Subsequently about eight days afterwards the rents were paid to the Queen's receiver, Mr. Edward Braddyll, at Catterall.

George Syckes, parish clerk of St. Michaels church, corroborated the last witness.

On behalf of the defendant, John Braddyll, son and heir apparent of Edward Braddyll (the receiver), deposed that the tenants—including Thomas Worsley, son and heir of Robert Worsley, the defendant—had paid their rents some at one place and some at another.

Thomas Dobson of Woodplumpton, tenant to John Warren, Esq., deposed that William Eccleston had for divers years taken tithe corn in Catford, and he had heard that he had sold oats at 15s. the sieve at the time that others for ready money bought them at 10s. the sieve.

Edmund Lande of Woodplumpton gave evidence as to the

¹ Duchy Court, lxxxi., Elizabeth E. 1.

various tithe barns ; one at Catford was held by William Eccleston, one at Bartill by Richard Kirkham and Henry Newsom and others ; Richard Kirkham also occupied part of Plumpton barn, and John Arkwright a part of Eaves barn.

Edward Brand of Catterall, tenant to Sir Gilbert Gerrarde, believed that the under-tenants of Henry Kirkby were still in possession of their respective portions of the tithes, but his (Brand's) lease having expired, one Roger Ambrose, a gentleman and richer than he, had about ten years ago taken a lease of the reversion of his part of the tithes. As already stated (p. 45), early in the 17th century the advowson of St. Michaels passed to the Johnson family, who probably not very long afterwards also acquired the greater portion of the rectorial tithes, certainly in 1650 Alexander Johnson was the impropiator of the tithes of corn and grain in all the parish, except part of Tarnicar, which belonged to Robert White, gentleman, but sequestrated for delinquency, and the tithes of Inskip demesne, for a moiety of which the Earl of Devonshire paid Alexander Johnson 10s. a year, and Nicholas Shuttleworth a like sum for the other half ; for the tithes of Out Rawcliffe, a rent by prescription of £5 6s. 8d. was also paid. The total value of the tithes to the impropiator was £245 16s. a year—viz., part of Tarnicar, £8 ; Woodplumpton, £170 ; Eccleston Magna, £30 ; Inskip-cum-Sowerby, £16 4s.¹ The vicarage house at this time, with its ten acres of glebe land, was valued at £5 a year, the small tithes of the whole parish were worth £4 a year ; the vicar also received 4s. 10d. per annum from the Earl of Devonshire for a water corn mill and for tithe of hay ; from Nicholas Shuttleworth 10d. for tithe of hay ; 15s. 4d. for the inhabitants of Elswick for hay, hemp, and flax ; and from Sowerby 1d. per acre for tithe of hay.²

At the Michaelmas term, 1689, the rectory of St Michaels and the tithe barns and tithes of Eves, Lewth, Bartell, Plumpton,

¹ These figures together do not make up the £245 16s., part of Rawcliffe is evidently omitted.

² *Commonwealth Church Survey*, Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. i. p. 147.

Catforth, Eccleston, Elswick, Sowerby, and Tarniker, together with Rushton Grange, were all in dispute, the plaintiff being Richard Astley and Mary his wife, against Alexander Johnson, Mary Johnson (his mother), and others. From this chancery suit it appears that William Johnson, deceased (the father of Alexander), during his life was guardian of Mary Astley, to whom he was uncle, and that her elder sister was Anne, the wife of Richard Bradley. The other details are not of local interest.¹

In 1816 an Act of Parliament was obtained to commute the tithes of hay, vicarial tithes, and Easter offerings, for a corn rent, securing an annual sum of £700, liable to be increased or varied according to the price of wheat at Preston or Lancaster on an average of ten years.

ST. KATHERINE'S CHANTRY.

The foundation of chantries in the parish churches of Lancashire was of frequent occurrence in the fifteenth century. Some of these were fairly well endowed with lands or tithes, whilst others were left almost at the mercy and caprice of the original founder or his descendants. As a rule the officiating priests at these altars held a position in social rank somewhat below the vicars and rectors, whom they not unfrequently assisted in the duties of their office. In St. Michaels Church there were two of these chantries, concerning which little has heretofore been written, and that little being more or less inaccurate and erroneous.

The two were founded about the same time, but probably the older one is that known as St. Katherine's,² the remains of which are still in the church. Although we are unable to fix the exact year of its foundation, the name of its founder and other

¹ Duchy Records, Exch. Dep. 1st William and Mary, No. 30.

² Probably in compliment to Katherine, wife of Nicholas Butler; she was living in 1461. (See chapter VIII.)

details concerning its establishment have been fortunately preserved. John Butler of Rawcliffe, Esq., died 28th April, 25th Henry VIII. [1533], and by a deed dated 3rd December, 20th Henry VIII. [1528], he enfeoffed Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, knight, Sir Henry ffarrington, knight, Thomas Sherburn, Henry Kighley, Esq., and others, of all his estates in Out Rawcliffe, Upper Rawcliffe, Stalmyn, and elsewhere, to the uses of his will, in which occurs the following passage :—

“Whereas I, the said John Butler, have afore this tyme begon to make and establie a chauntry and servyce at the church of Seynt Michel-vpon-Wyre, and have appropriated the same chauntry to the Altar of Saynt Katheryn w^{thin} the said church, which chauntry and servyce is not yet fully synysshed according to the fundacon of said chauntry, therefore I, the said John Butler, will and declare that the foresaid feoffees shall stand and be seised of, after my decease, certain parts of the said premises of the yerely value of five marks above all charges.” These premises were to be held until they had in hand forty marks, with which they were to buy land worth 26s. 8d. a year (if testator did not during his life finish the chantry).¹

The commissioner of Edward VI. state that the incumbent of this chantry was not only to “celebrate there” for the soul of John Butler and for “all chrysten sowles,” but also to “teache the grammar skole.” The latter part of his duties could hardly have been performed, as there was no school of that description then in the parish, or if there was all subsequent trace of it is lost.

At the time when John Butler made his will he had issue four daughters (see chapter VIII.), the eldest of whom was married, and he himself was not over forty years of age, and consequently could not have “begon to make” the chantry much before the first decade of the sixteenth century ; however, undoubtedly some steps had been taken before he was of age to do so (probably by his father), as in 1504, by will dated 20th November in that year, Alice Butler of Out Rawcliffe, widow [of Nicholas,

¹ *Inq. Post Mort.*, Henry VIII., vol. vii. p. 4, Record Office.

father of John ?], bequeathed her "sawll to Gode and hys blessyd Mother, and all the holye cumpane of heven, and her bodye to be beryd in Xtian wyse in Saynt Katrine hir ale [her altar?], wher her husband laye." She also "left xx^d for the lyght brenning there;" to Thomas Walton, or "some wel dysposed preist to synge" for her soul for a year £1 13s. 4d., and directed that "solemn masse of requiem and oyther obsequies be don as becometh one of my degre, but not to moche expensive." To Sir John Butler, clerk, she bequeathed "xl^s a year, togider with meate and drynke whiles hee is on lyfe."¹ The incumbent at this time was probably either Thomas Walton or John Butler.

Helen Holyhead, in her will dated 20th September, 1530, also desired to be buried in the quire of St. Katherine. (See chapter IX.)

In 1548 William Harryson was the incumbent, and he was then aged fifty-four years, and reported to be teaching a Grammar School.²

In the will of Nicholas Butler of Rawcliffe, dated 18th November 1 & 2 Philip and Mary [1554], mention is made of certain vestments belonging probably to this chantry, and a Mass Book.

This chantry was, like all the similar foundations, handed over to the Crown soon after the dissolution of the religious houses. The chantry commissioners of Edward VI. reported that it had no plate, and that its endowment consisted of two tenements in Esprick (in Kirkham) held by Thomas Dawson and William Hall at a rental of 29s. a year; a windmill and land in Stanoll in the occupation of Ralph Hull, for which he paid annually 26s. 8d.; Rauf Rogeson, William Hull, the wife of Christopher Hull, and William Hull the elder, each held land, the rental of which amounted to £2 14s. 8d. For a tenement in Great Eccleston the wife of William Stiholme paid 13s. 4d., and for another tenement in Little Eccleston, Henry Williamson paid 20s. a year. Thus the total income was £5 16s. 8d., from which

¹ E. Reg., Richmond.

² Duchy Lanc., Liber B.

had to be deducted 5s. a year for the jointure of the wife of Robert Stannall, which was a charge on the land. The return of the value of this chantry sent in by Richard Raynshawe, armiger, differs very little from the one just quoted, the total revenue, based on an average of the two years ending 8th May, 1549, was put at £5 15s.¹

For nearly half a century after the suppression of this foundation, the rents and incomes from the lands and tenements forming its endowment were doubtless paid direct to the Duchy Receiver; but in or about 1595, Henry Butler of Rawcliffe, Esq., obtained a lease of the chantry and its land from the Queen, and with it the chantry of the Holy Crucifix in Croston church. For the two he agreed to pay £9 per annum, but in 1597 he became desirous of obtaining a longer lease, and to get this he called to his assistance his nephew, who, "willing to pleasure" his uncle, obtained for him a new lease for twenty-one years, having first obtained a promise from him and his son, Nicholas Butler, that he should pay all the expenses incurred in getting the same; this, however, was not done, and the result was a suit in chancery.² The nephew was Richard Orrell, usher of the Court of Chancery, whose father, John Orrell of Turton, near Bolton, married Elizabeth Butler of Rawcliffe.³ (See chapter VIII.)

It is somewhat singular that in this suit the founder of the chantry is said to be Thomas Butler, instead of John, and that this mistake should be repeated in a later deed dated 5th March, 4th James I. [1606], between Henry Butler of Middle Rawcliffe, Esquire, and John Wilkinson of Little Eccleston, yeoman, and which recites that whereas one of his Majesty's Privy Councill and another, by conveyance and assurance, have under their seals and bearing date the 29th November last past, granted to the said Henry Butler the chantry at the altar of the crucifix within Ormskirk church, and also that chantry "of the foundation of

¹ Ministers' Accounts, Bundle 168, No. 2,682.

² Chancery Proceedings, Eliz. O. O. 3, 7.

³ St. George's *Visitation*, 1613.

Thomas Butler, at the altar of the Blessed Katherine within the pishche church of St. Michael upon Wyre" lately dissolved, together with all the lands, tenements, and appurtenances now or late in the tenure of Robert Styham, and situate in Great Eccleston, being part of the said chantry; and the said Henry Butler agrees to sell the said so acquired lands and tenements in Eccleston to the said John Wilkinson.¹ The chantry itself continued in the Butlers holding, and subsequently went to the France family, one of whom repaired it and erected a tablet in it bearing the following inscription: "This oratory, known before the Dissolution to have been a chantry dedicated to St. Catherine, and competently endowed with lands in the neighbouring townships, was repaired by John France, Esq., of Rawcliffe Hall, A.D. 1797, being an appendage to that ancient mansion house."

This chantry is at the eastern end of the north aisle, and is raised two steps above the rest of the floor.

A portion of a somewhat elaborately carved oak screen (said to have been made at Lancaster about a century ago), separates the chapel from the rest of the church, and on this screen are carved the arms of the France and Wilson families. On the north of this, built into the wall, is an old oak panel of the same height as the screen, of which it probably was once a part.

In an oak frame is an escutcheon containing the arms of the following families, all of whom had intermarried with the France family, viz.: Roe of Rawcliffe, a quatrefoil;² Cross of Cross Hall, a cross moline; Whitehead of Claughton, azure or a chevron between three bugle horns stringed, as many martlets of the field; Elston, azure an eagle displayed.³ Below is the motto "Recte nec Dubite." The door on the west side, mentioned by Baines (*Hist. of Lanc.*), is no longer there. There is a curious recess between the pillar against the oak screen and the wall,

¹ Original deed in possession of Joseph Gillow, Esq.

² A family of the name of Roe, in Middlesex, bore a quatrefoil.—Burke's *Armory*.

³ Elstons of Nottingham, per pale gu. vert an eagle displayed or.—*Ibid.*

which has the appearance of having formed a confessional. A fire place in the north east end has been walled up.

The tracery of the windows in the chapel is of a more ornate character than that in the other parts of the building, and some of the circular panes formerly were coloured, and represented the emblems of the seasons, etc. Only two of these remain, one of which is a sheep shearing scene (Autumn).

Outside the chapel is a stone on which is carved the Butler arms.

There is a foolish tale told that a carved figure of St. Katherine once belonged to this chantry, and that it was taken to Rawcliffe, and every year carried into the hay field during the harvest.

There is a leaden image now in the garden at Rawcliffe which is known as "Kitty," but its origin was not of an ecclesiastical character, but simply to record the death of a peasant girl, who having eaten too many apples died suddenly in the hay-field, and she is represented with her apron full of that fruit.

THE KIRKBY CHANTRY—THE VIRGIN MARY.

The second chantry in St. Michaels church escaped the notice of the commissioners appointed by Henry VIII., and those of Edward VI. made but a very brief report of it. What they recorded was, that it was founded by the ancestors of William Kirkeby, to celebrate for their souls and to assist the curate for ever, that the priest was Thomas Cross, aged 50, his salary was £4 13s. 4d., and the lands and tenements belonging to the chantry were valued at £4 19s. 4d. a year, less reprises of 5s. 8d. There was no plate.

The ministers' accounts, 3rd Edward VI. [1549],¹ furnish the details of the endowment, which consisted of a house and twenty-two acres of land in Caton in Lonsdale, held by Richard Rownsell and Thomas Wynder, at a rental of 28s. a year; eight acres in Great Eccleston in the occupation of Richard Stephen

¹ Bundle 168, No. 2682.

at 13s. 4d. a year; a tenement at Great Eccleston held by Richard Hogekinson at a rent of 2s. a year; also in the same place an acre let to William Hagisman and John Rabye, at 3s. a year; eight acres in Little Eccleston in the tenure of the wife of Ralph Fletcher, for which she paid 17s. a year; a tenement in Elswick in the holding of John Fletcher at 10s. per annum; in the same place, a tenement and seven acres of land let to Thomas Browne at an annual rent of 12s.; there was also 14s. per annum of rent from land in Sowerby, and 6s. a year rent of a "house or mansion" of the late incumbent. It will be seen that these figures total to £5 5s. 4d., and are based on an average of two years.

Fortunately, from other co-temporary sources, much additional information concerning this foundation has been obtained, and thus cleared up the doubt and uncertainty which has heretofore existed on the subject.

From the details furnished by a dispute between William Eccleston and William Kirbie, in 3rd Edward VI. [1549-50]¹, about a portion of the original endowment of this chantry, we are enabled to fix the date of its establishment as prior to 1505, and its founder as being in all probability John Kirbie of Rawcliffe. William Eccleston's complaint was that whereas the King (Edward VI.) being seised of a capital mansion, an acre of land, and other tenements in St. Michaels, and a barn in Elswick, part of the possession of the late chantry, had by letters patent dated 30th June,² 1549, sold the same to him (the plaintiff), but that William Kyrkby of Roclyffe, Esq., Thomas Cross, clerk, John France, and Robert France, with others "to the number of eight ryotose persons," had entered into the premises and "ryotosely expelled" the petitioner. Kyrkby had also got possession of certain deeds and charters about the chantry which he refused to give up. The defendant pleaded that the bill was

¹ Duchy Courts, iii. E. 6.

² In Ministers' Accounts the *4th February* is given, and in the decree made 1578 the date is given as 4th Edward VI. [1550-51].

"insufficient in the law nevertheless." One John Kyrkby, father of William Kirkby (the defendant), was formerly seised of the premises in St. Michaels in dispute, as of fee, and being so seised died about 44 years ago [*i.e.* 1505], when the same descended to the defendant, who demised them to John France; but as to the barn in Elswick, the ground on which it stood contained a half rood, and was 23 years before [*i.e.* 1526] part of the possessions of the said chantry, and in the occupation of John Fletcher, as tenant at the will of Sir Edmund Clarkson, clerk, then incumbent of the chantry, and it was at that time agreed between Fletcher, Clarkson, and himself (he being patron of the chantry), that the half rood of land should be exchanged for a like quantity near thereto, and Sir Edward Clarkson and Sir John Poysto [Preso, the vicar, see chapter V.], clerk, being his farmers of certain tithes of Elswick, built on the land so acquired the barn in question, which has since been used by the farmers of the tithe.

This dispute does appear to have been settled during the life of the plaintiff, as in 20th Elizabeth [1577-8], Thomas Eccleston, his son, appeared against William Kirkby, Henry Kirkby, and William Burrowe, and in his bill of complaint he recites that the lands, etc., formerly belonging to the chantry, were granted by Edward VI. to his father, "in consideration of great sums of money paid," and that they of right descended to him, but that the plaintiffs having got into their hands certain deeds and writings had entered into possession of part of the lands and had expelled him therefrom. To this William Kirkby replied that his ancestors never gave the land in question to the chantry, but only granted the use of it to the chantry priest for his life, and that the last incumbent was Thomas Cross, who died about 6th January, 19th Elizabeth [1577], whereupon he had re-entered and taken possession.¹ It may here be noted that Thomas Eccleston stated that his father, William Eccleston, died "about 20 years ago"—that would be about 1557.

¹ Duchy Records, lxvi. E. 4 and E. 4a.

There was a decree made in this suit [in 1579] which has been preserved, and which furnishes some interesting particulars.¹ The incumbent's house it appears was in Tarnicar; William Kirkby had not only taken possession of portions of the premises but had leased them to William Burrowe.

On behalf of the plaintiff it had been clearly shown that the premises in dispute had been conveyed to his father by letters patent of Edward VI., who had at the same time granted to Sir Thomas Crosse, the last incumbent, a yearly pension for life. Several witnesses proved that the lands had "during their remembrance" belonged to the chantry, and that three priests had successively been incumbents thereof—to wit, Sir William Richardson, Sir Edmund Clarkeson, and Sir Thomas Crosse—and to these had the rents been paid by the various tenants, and they (the incumbents) had the "setting and letting of the premises." William Thomassene deposed that he had seen one Fletcher and one Brown, tenants of parcels of the land, pay "present hennes" (boon hens) to Sir Thomas Crosse. It was also proved that Sir Edmund Clarkeson had built a barn in Elswick on part of the land in question, and by his will (which was exhibited in court) he gave a legacy to be paid to such priest as should sing before "Our Lady for ever more," meaning (as it would seem) the chantry and service of Our Lady.

A letter was also produced from William Kirkby, father of the defendant, whereby he gave his consent to William Eccleston to purchase the lands in dispute. He had also given his consent to several of the tenants purchasing their respective tenements, and had offered to help them to do so in order that "they might be pleased and that he might continue to have the *manredde*² of them as he had in the time of the chantry priests."

The order made by the Court was that William Kirkby should at once give up possession of all the premises (except those in

¹ Duchy Records, Decrees Div. 5 and 6, 21st Elizabeth.

² Manred = vassalage or dependence. The word occurs in *Morte d'Arthur*: "Sen we are in thy *maunrale*, and mercy the besekes."

Tarnicar), and permit the defendant to enter and enjoy the same without let or hindrance ; as to the premises in Tarnicar, it was considered that the plaintiff had proved his title to them. From the evidence first quoted it is clear that this chantry was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The site of this altar is not known even by tradition, but it was probably at the east end of the south aisle (two of the arches there being of wider span than the others). After its endowments were confiscated and sub-divided, it no doubt shared the fate of so many other chantries, and having become disused was suffered to fall into decay and become merged into the general body of the church.

Returning to the general history of the church itself. In 1549 there is evidence of a partial rebuilding of the edifice, certainly of the erection or re-erection of the steeple or tower, and the purchase of a set of bells. This evidence is contained in the will of John Syngleton,¹ wherein he desires to be buried "afore the crosse within the churche yard of Seynct Mychaills upon Wyre," and directs that his mortuary be paid to the curate according to law. He gives "towards the belles x^s, whereof he had already paid 5^s;" "towards the churche and buyldinge of the steeple of Seynct Mychaills, xl^s;" to mending the "hye weye in Barton land, between Broughton Church and Byrkheid stele, xx^s;" and a like sum for the "mendying of the hye weye within Mychaills parishe wheare hit shal be thought most nedefull." The goodwill of his house he leaves to Margaret his wife and his son Henry, and appoints his father-in-law James Barton to be his supervisor.

The government of Edward VI., in 1552, in order to raise further sums of money from church property, ordered inventories to be taken of all the plate, jewels, vestments, and other goods belonging to the parish churches and chapels. The return for St. Michaels was made at Preston on the 18th November in that year, before Sir Richard Hoghton, knight, George Brown and

¹ Proved at Richmond, 1549.

Thomas Barlow, Esquires, by the curates, churchwardens, and "other honest men of the parish," and contained the following items :—

"ij chalycs, iij small bells and one yet w^{ch} [is not] payd fore, one sute of vestyments of blew branched . . . work, one other old vestymment w^{ch} be torne & almost . . . , ij altar clothes, a crosse of brasse." This was signed by Sir Thomas Crosse, vicar, Sir Richard Gibson, John Fleccher, John Eccleston, church . . . [warden], Wylliam Wyt' [? White], and Wylliam Wylkynson.¹ It appears almost certain that towards the end of the reign of Henry VIII. this church was, at all events partially, rebuilt, and the work was completed by the erection of the tower and the addition of the three bells, one of which was unpaid for when the above inventory was taken.

The tower was again repaired or possibly partly rebuilt in 1611, as that date is carved both on it and the porch, with the initials H.B., which may be taken to be those of Henry Butler of Rawcliffe. These church restorations were done during the long vicariate of Adam Wolfenden, but in the troubled times which followed it is not likely that the fabric of the church was much altered. There is but slight evidence that the peculiar form of select vestry known in many parts of Amoundernes as "sworn men" obtained here, but it certainly had entirely disappeared before 1667, which is the date of the earliest churchwardens' book which has been preserved. The following extracts from this source give some slight insight into the parochial management of the period :—

In 1667 the churchwardens were five in number, viz. :—

Mr. Richard Leconby for Eccleston Magna.

Mr. William Butler for Out Rawcliffe.

Robert Rogerson for Elswick.

James Baine for Tarnicar.

Henry Baine for Inskip and Sowerby.

¹ Exch. 2 R. Church Goods, Lanc., No. 24.

Woodplumpton was now included, and had its own chapel-wardens.¹ (See chapter IV.)

In 1667 the "ley" [rate] of 1s. in the £ was passed by the "consent and agreement of the churchwardens and overseers of the parish"; but in 1682, and for some years afterwards, instead of "overseers" the word used was "gentlemen."

3rd August, 1671, a clock was put in the tower, and a rate of 2s. in the £ was levied for that purpose; and in 1678 the wages of the clerk, for ringing the bell at eight o'clock and keeping the clock, were 13s. 4d. a year.

The custom of paying churchwardens for attending divine service is certainly a very unusual proceeding, if indeed it is not unprecedented, but on the 30th March, 1677, the vestry passed the following resolution: "That whereas, several churchwardens have demanded an allowance for their attendance att the church on Sabath dayes, it is therefore consented, concluded, and agreed upon that from henceforth there shall be no allowance for the attendance performed by any churchwarden." In a few years, however, the old grievance came up again, and on the 6th May, 1692, it was ordered that "one churchwarden attend the church in the afternoon of y^e Lord's Day, and shall be allowed sixpence for every doing so."

October 25th, 1681, "Whosoever shall destroy an old Magg pie and bring the head to the church shall have 1d., for every young one ½d., and for 8 sparrows 1d." In 1688 this order was rescinded.

The custom of interment within the church was now so common that it was found necessary to make an extra charge for it, and accordingly on the 21st June, 1683, it was ordered that "no corpse be buried inside the church except on payment of 12d., except a woman dying in childbed, which shall be free as is usual

¹ The manner of electing churchwardens as now practised is somewhat peculiar; at a township meeting on Easter Tuesday three are nominated, and from these the Vicar elects two as wardens.

in other parishes." This custom is referred to in the churchwarden's accounts of Cartmel in 1676, when it was resolved that the relatives of women so dying be charged the full fee.

6th May, 1692. Ordered that the sexton be paid £1 6s. for ringing the great bell at eight o'clock in the evening and at four o'clock in the morning, between the feast of St. Martin the Bishop in the winter and the feast of the Blessed Virgin [10th November to 25th March]. The eight o'clock was the curfew bell, but for what purpose the four o'clock bell was rung is doubtful.

The Society of Friends did not find many early adherents to their sect, but in 1694 there was one Quaker in Great Eccleston who refused to pay his rates; in 1700 £1 5s. 4d. arrears of rates were due from Quakers in Out Rawcliffe; and in 1702 a small sum was owing by members of the same denomination living in Inskip. In 1720, Widow Coward, John Cartmell, and John Cowell, all of Out Rawcliffe, were defaultant Quakers. According to Besse's *Sufferings of Quakers*, in 1660 one Henry Hales of Inskip was imprisoned, probably for refusing to take an oath.

In 1736 (25th August), a church lay of 12d. in the £ was levied for a new beam and two principals "between the church and the chancel," which were to be erected at the joint cost of the parish and Allen Johnson, Esq., the "owner of the chancel."

The ringers and the members of the choir appear to have been thirsty souls, as in 1780 it was ordered that the former when they attended church were to have two tankards of ale each, and the latter one tankard, "together with each one their dinner."

The frequent burials inside the church rendered it necessary in 1792 to raise the dues to 6s. 8d.

Terleway's Charity (see chapter VII.), amongst other things, provided a dinner, with a "quart of ale each," for the vicar, churchwardens, sidesmen, curate of Copp, and the parish clerk. In 1796 the Vestry decided the profits of the charity, after paying for the dinner, should be left to accumulate for seven years towards purchasing an organ, and that for this purpose every

stranger introduced at these feasts, "except it be on business of the parish, shall be paid for by the person introducing him."

Before the seven years were up—viz., July, 1799—£183 was paid by the Vestry for a "finger and barrel organ," with eight stops. This was doubtless the first organ placed in St. Michaels church.

There are now three bells in the tower, which bear the dates of 1652, 1653, and 1743.

In 1854 the church was reseated with open oak seats, and the old pews were removed. During this restoration, on some of the arches and column in the nave being cleared of the successive coats of whitewash which covered them, there was discovered beneath several mural paintings and texts of scripture printed in large letters—one of the former represented Satan running after certain figures supposed to have been intended for lost souls.

The following description of the church as it stood in 1871 is from the pen of the late Sir Stephen Glynne¹ :—

"A late perpendicular church of rather coarse architecture, comprising nave with aisles and chancel, with south aisle only carried to the east end, a west tower and south porch. The north aisle after the first two bays to the west is expanded, but without arcade, into a chapel, but only extends four bays in all, and is not carried along the chancel. Between the south aisle and the body is a long arcade of six clumsy arches on low octagonal pillars with capitals. On the north the arcade has only four arches, but similar to those opposite. The two eastern arches on the south are wider than the others. The nave is of some width, the interior is low and heavy, the roofs have open timbers of dark colour. The windows on the south are square headed and labeled, of three lights, save those at the east and west, which have three pointed plain lights under a pointed arch. The east window is good perpendicular of three lights,

¹ *Notes on Churches in Lancashire*, now being edited by the Rev. Canon Atkinson.

as also that east of the north aisle. On the north the windows are of two lights. There is an embattled parapet to both north and south aisles, and some pinnacles at the west ends of the southern, but the east and west ends have no battlements. There is a vestry at the east end of the north aisle. There is a doorway of Tudor form at the west end of the chapel. The porch is plain, with an obtuse arched door. The organ stands in the south aisle. The tower is low and poor perpendicular, has corner buttresses and embattled parapet, doorway with flat arch, and over it a three light window with transome and unfoliated lights, the belfrey windows square headed of two lights."

The columns supporting the arches on the north side are now slightly out of perpendicular. There can be little doubt but that the level of the floor of the church has been considerably raised, and probably beneath the present floor lie buried many memorials of the dead. The alteration of level is shown by the extreme shortness of the pillars in the nave, the position of the piscina (which is still preserved), the fact that the altar is nearly level with the east window, and the general appearance and position of the disused doorway in the north wall. On the east wall of the chancel is a stone pedestal, upon which probably formerly stood an image of a saint.

The tower clock was presented to the church in 1850 by the parishioners, as a mark of respect to the Venerable Archdeacon Hornby. The tower is open to the body of the church.

A new organ was erected in the east end south aisle in 1877, the one which was then removed stood in the centre of the same aisle. With the exception of the fragments in St. Catherine's chapel (see p. 58), nearly all the old coloured glass has disappeared; in the north chancel is a piece of a window which has upon it an animal rampant, and a few other bits of the old glass have been inserted in the three-light east window.

It is much to be regretted that the parish registers prior to 1661 are lost, and that no copy of any portion of them has been preserved at Chester; this is rendered more annoying by the

fact that in July, 1738, the then vicar (William Cromleholme) made an entry in the churchwardens' book to the effect that he had then seen "a Register belonging to y^e Parish of St. Michaels commencing for y^e year 1574 and ending with y^e year 1641," and that it was then in "y^e hands of Hugh Tyrer."¹ This Hugh Tyrer died the year following, and left his estate to his only son Robert (after providing for his daughter Janet). As was very frequently the case, the registers between 1641 and 1660 were probably kept, if at all, in a very irregular manner.

In 1573 the Butlers of Rawcliffe claimed the right to appoint the parish clerk.²

The earliest vestry book containing the records of parish meetings and the churchwardens' accounts began in 1667, but a few copies of entries in the register and other notes are entered in it under the year 1661, and from a memorandum under this date it appears that Thomas Knowles and Anne his wife gave to the church a "peice of silver engraved Thomæ Knowles et Annæ ejus uxoris" for use at Holy Sacrament. This is not now in the church chest, but there is a silver chalice, presented doubtless by one of the France family—the arms engraved on it, with the motto "Recte nec Dubite," are exactly like those on the escutcheon described on page 57.

The baptistry, which is in the west end of the north aisle, contains mural tablets to the memory of members of the Swainson family, which bear the following inscriptions :—

¹ The Tyrers lived at and owned Land House, in Tarnacre. There is a tradition that one of them joined the Rebellion of 1715, was attainted of high treason, and executed at London, and shortly afterwards the property was sold. On the bridge at St. Michaels, which was rebuilt in 1803, is a stone taken out of the old structure, on which is "E.T., R.B., J.S., J.B., R.L., supervisors An.D. 1669." The first of these is said to refer to Edward Tyrer, and the R.B. to the Richard Baines whose tombstone is mentioned on p. 73.

² Gastrell's *Not. Cest.*, p. 448.

“To the glory of God and
In memory of their Beloved Parents and Kindred,
this Baptistry was restored A.D. MDCCCLII.
by the surviving sons and daughters of John and Susannah
Swainson of Preston.”

“In Memory of the
Reverend Christopher Swainson, B.A.,
of University College, Oxford,
Son of John Swainson of Skipton and of Mary his wife,
Daughter and co-heiress of Christopher and Joyce
Grandorge of Earby-in-Craven,
sometime Vicar of Giggleswick, afterwards perpetual Curate of
Goosnargh, and lastly Rector of Staveley in the county of
York, and Incumbent of Copp in this county.
He died February 26, 1775, aged 61 years,
And was buried in this Church.

Also of
Elizabeth his wife,
Daughter of Anthony and Jane Lister of Giggleswick,
She died November 27, 1788,
Aged 70 years,
And was buried in this Church.”

“In Memory of the
Reverend Anthony Swainson, M.A.,
Son of Christopher and Elizabeth Swainson,
Fellow of Worcester College in the University of Oxford,
and Vicar of this Parish.
He died June 5, 1784, aged 42 years,
And was buried in this Church.

“The Reverend Christopher Swainson,
 Son of John and Susannah Swainson,
 Master of Arts of Worcester College, Oxford, and
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Prebendary of Hereford, Rector of Wistanstow, and Vicar of
 Clun in the county of Salop.
 He died December 19, 1854, aged 79 years,
 And was buried at Wistanstow.”

“In memory of the following children of John and Susannah
 Swainson of Preston :

Jane, died August 6, 1779, aged 3 years.
 Susannah, died in infancy, January 5, 1789.
 Robert, died in infancy, September 16, 1794.
 William, died May 31, 1802, aged 12 years, and was buried
 at Prescott.
 Charlotte, died January 29, 1803, aged 11 years.
 Mary, the wife of William Birley of Kirkham, died February
 6, 1819, aged 40 years, and was buried at Kirkham.
 Elizabeth, the wife of Edward Birley of Kirkham, died
 August 2, 1836, aged 50 years, and was buried at
 Kirkham.”

“In Memory of
 John Swainson of Preston,
 Son of the Reverend Christopher Swainson, B.A., and of
 Elizabeth his wife.
 He died February 17, 1800, aged 34 years,
 and was buried in this Church.

Also of Susannah,
the wife of the above John Swainson,
Daughter of Charles Inman of Lancaster, and of Kingston in
the island of Jamaica, and of Susannah his wife, daughter
of John and Susannah Casson of Lancaster.
She died October 7, 1822, aged 72 years,
and was buried in this Church."

In the chancel there are tablets inscribed as follows :—

" Sacred to the memory of
Henry Hornby, Esq^{re},
late Captain in the East India Service,
who departed this life 26th July, 1794, aged 54 years,
and whose remains were deposited near this place in hopes
of a joyful Resurrection.

Also
Near this place were interred the remains of his late father,
Mr. Thomas Hornby of St. Michaels,
Who died 8th March, 1785, aged 76 years.

Likewise Elizabeth,
wife and mother to the above,
Who died May 14th, 1798, aged 84 years."

" Joseph Starkey Hornby,
born July 12th, 1839,
died April 3rd, 1858."

" William Hornby,
born October 15th, 1845,
died March 25th, 1858."

"Hugh Hornby, M.A.,
fifty six years Vicar of this
Parish, died January ivth,
MDCCCXLVII.,
aged eighty one years."

"Ann Hornby,
His wife,
died November xxth, MDCCCL.,
aged eighty one years."

"In memory of the above this Chancel was restored by their son."

On the south of the centre aisle are tablets referring to the Westby family :—

"In memory of Thomas Westby, Esq., of Whitehall, in Upper Rawcliffe, who died June 14, 1762, aged 47 ; and of Margaret his wife, who died February 27, 1806, aged 82 ; whose children—Mary, died in infancy, July 9, 1759 ; Joseph, died February 14, 1769, aged 16 ; Bridget, died March 3, 1786, aged 37 ; Robert, died December 1, 1800, aged 45 ; Mary, wife of John Menzies, Esq., July 28, 1805, aged 45 ; William, died February 27, 1811, aged 60 ; and John, died March 1, 1811, aged 65. R.I.P."

Thomas, the only survivor in 1812, erected this tablet.

Near to the above is a tablet inscribed :—

"Sacred to the memory of Edward Greenhalgh of Myerscough Hall, who departed this life December 30th, 1823, aged 58 years.

Margaret his widow, March 14th, 1853, aged 92 years.

Mary, their infant daughter, 13th September, 1792.

Charlotte, their daughter, 18th May, 1823, aged 29."

Another mural tablet was placed to the memory of Elizabeth Cromleholme, daughter of the Rev. William Cromleholme, "whose mortal remains were deposited in the graveyard of this church, near those of her beloved parents, on the 21st of May, 1817. Erected as a tribute of esteem by her affectionate relative Thomas Butler Cole of Kirkland Hall."

On the floor of the Butler chapel at the beginning of this century was a gravestone, which in 1836 had disappeared ; upon it was inscribed:—¹

“ Under this stone are the remains of the Rev. Mr. Cromleholme, late Patron and Vicar of the parish church of St. Michaels, who resigned up his Soul into the hands of the Eternal Comforter the 16th day of April, 1729.

Isabel, Margaret, and Mary, his daughters, buried here in March, 1728.

Margaret, his widow, interred April the 3rd, anno 1740.

William, their son, interred November the 17th, 1754, aged 34.

Agnes Harrison, their daughter, interred 18th June, 1768, aged 50.”

In the floor of the centre aisle is a blue slab upon which is cut the following verse, in memory of one who no doubt in his day was a character :—

“ Ah !

’Twill force a sigh o’er his remains
From all who living knew Dick Baines ;
And those who never knew nor saw him
May sigh they’d not the luck to know him.

Ob. : Jan. the 13, 1772, Æ. 64.

Jane his wife, 7th March, 1779, aged 70.”

In the churchyard there are very few old tombstone inscriptions. The oldest which can be deciphered reads :—

“ Heare lyeth the body of Tho., second son of Jno. Blackborne of Stokenbridge. Dyed Avgvst 9, 1667.”

The vault of the Hornby family is here, and contains the mortal remains of one of the vicars—the Rev. Hugh Hornby, who died 4th June, 1847, aged 81 years.

¹ Whitaker, in his *Hist. of Whalley* in 1801, says it was there then ; but Baines in 1826 reported that it was at that time missing.

A stone records that—

“Here lieth the body of William Cromleholme, late Vicar of this Parish, and Ann his wife, daughter of Alexander Butler of Kirkland, Esq. She died Oct. 25th, 1764, aged 64. He died July 18th, 1765, aged 65 years. They were persons of the most unaffected Piety towards God, and truly eminent for the exertion of every personal, relative, and social Virtue.

William, their son, died February the third, 1773, aged 32 years.”

There is a sun-dial in the churchyard, dated 1796, and bearing upon it the name of the vicar (Hugh Hornby) and the churchwardens.

In 1549 there still remained a cross in the churchyard, before which John Singleton desired to be buried (see p. 62); this has now entirely disappeared.

CHAPTER IV.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY—(CONTINUED).

WOODPLUMPTON CHURCH.

WATSON, in his not very reliable *History of the House of Warren*,¹ states that in a charter without date (but which would be of the early part of the fourteenth century) Margaret de Arderne (see p. 22) held the manor of Woodplumpton, with the advowson of the church of the said manor. This may be dismissed as incorrect, as it is extremely improbable that a church— independent of the mother church of the parish—had at so early a date been erected, or that if it then existed all subsequent trace of it should be lost for over two centuries.

If the quotation from the charter is correct then the advowson referred to was probably that of St. Michaels, which might for a term have been granted to the owner of the manor of Woodplumpton; or it is possible, but not likely, that it had reference to a small chapel attached or adjacent to the manor house, which had been duly licensed for divine service.

The original chapel of Woodplumpton was probably built in the time of Henry VIII.; it certainly was erected some years before 1552, as on the 18th November in that year, the commissioner appointed to make an inventory of church goods, etc.,

¹ Vol ii. p. 233. Watson does not state where the charter was, nor does he quote the exact words of it.

sitting at Preston, reported that there were in the church of Woodplumpton—

“Imprimis one chalyce, one bell, iij vestyments, the one of blacke velvett w^t a redd crosse, the other of greene . . . cruells w^t grene crosse . . . of cruels . . . candylstykes of brasse, one payr of sensers of brasse, a hand bell, [and] a sakrying^r bell.”

This was signed by S^r Nycholas Laurens[on], Thomas . . . , Henry Syssyer [?], John Charnley, and Harry Cranoley [?].²

Two years later [1554], Nycholas Laurenson, priest, and Thomas Stannete, churchreve, at “ye chapell of Plumpton,” swore that there was then remaining in the chapel a bell which had been seised to the use of the late King.

In 1559 William Banks, of the parish of St. Michaels, by will, after desiring to be buried in the “chirche yorde of Plūton” [Plumpton], left xvi^s “to the saide chirche”; to his “goostley father, Sir Richard Gibson, ii^s to pray for his soul.” This Sir Richard was probably a chantry priest at St. Michaels. (See page 63.)

John Charnley, in the same year (12th April), by will gave “to the church of Wodplumpton iijs iiij^d to such vse as ys most nedefull”; he also desired to be buried within the said church.

Although this chapel was undoubtedly at this time a dependent upon St. Michaels, there are not wanting signs that some attempt had been made to establish its independency; for there are many examples in wills, dated between 1559 and 1600, of residents within the townships, where some of the testators desire to be buried “in the *parish church* of Woodplumpton,” others burial in “the church or chapel of Woodplumpton,” whilst a few are content with “the chapel or chapel yard.”

It is somewhat remarkable that the early registers of the parish church are lost, whilst those for Woodplumpton go back to 1603 (see Appendix), and appear to have been kept perfectly distinct from the parochial records of the mother church.

¹ A bell rung during the service of the mass.

² Exch. 2 R. Church Goods Lanc., No. 8¹/₁₁. The MS. is imperfect.

In 1639 the church was partly rebuilt, as that date is carved on one of the oak timbers of the roof.

The jurors of the Parliamentary Survey in 1650 reported that "the parochial chappelry of Wood Plumpton" extended in length three miles, and in breadth two miles and a half, and contained 220 families, and that the Committee for Plundered Ministers had made an allowance of £50 a year to the minister, the inhabitants "humbly" desiring to be made a parish. In Bishop Gastrell's time the endowment consisted of £1 a year rent charge on the estate of John Warren, Esq.; £2 interest on £40 (which latter should have been £60, but £20 was lost); and to this the following donations were added in or before 1725:—£60 from James Taylor, £20 from John Cross, and £10 from Thomas Hankinson.¹

Before 1650 the vicar of St. Michaels, out of the small tithes of the parish, allowed £4 a year to the minister of Woodplumpton. The living is now valued at £183² a year. In 1871 the population of the chapelry was 1109; in 1881 it had fallen to 1059. The original dedication of the church is unknown, but the Patron Saint is now understood to be St. Anne.

The church as it now stands, although without tower or spire, has an air of antiquity about it, and it is not unlikely that some portions of it date back to a period before the time it is said to have been rebuilt (1639).

Its main walls are, like St. Michaels, embattled, and the south one is evidently of more recent date than that on the north; on the former, just under the eaves, is carved "*Sic transit gloria mundi*," and near the main door is a large dial painted on the wall. At the west end, let into the square face of the belfry turret, is the stone face of the old church clock. In the belfry are two bells—the small one has the date 1596 on it, and the larger

¹ *Not. Cest.*, p. 454.

² Augmented, 1759, by Queen Anne's Bounty, £200; Exors. of W. Stratford, LL.D., £200; other benefactors, £100; since then additional grants from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the vicar of St. Michaels.

one has 1837. The interior of the church (which is a plain parallelogram) consists of nave, two aisles, and the chancel. The north aisle is wider than the south one, and when rebuilt probably the original pillars were left standing. Early in the last century there were evidently some extensive alterations in the interior of the church, as is evidenced by the dates carved on the oak pews, which are still in use. These are: THO. HVDSON, 1713; IOH. HVDSON, 1713; I.W.T.W., 1714; I.W.A.T., 1716; I.S., 1716; H.P.M., 1725; H.H., 1746; K.R.L., 1750; H.T.C., 1764; B.W.E., 1764.

In the west end is the organ presented in 1849 by the late R. Thelfall of Hollowforth and the late R. Waterworth of Preston.¹

The altar now in use is an old oak table, upon which is carved the date 1635.²

The reading desk and pulpit formerly belonged to Preston Parish Church. Some years ago there were two or more books chained up in the church, but they have now disappeared. The only monuments in the church are the following.

In the chancel—on a marble tablet:

“In memory of Margaret Wilson, who died July 18th, 1809, aged 15 years. Mary Alice Wilson, died July 30th, 1811, aged 14 years, Daughter of Thomas & Sarah Wilson.

A marble tablet:

“In memory of Catherine, wife of the Rev. Mr. Worthington, who died Dec. 10th, 1796, aged 81; also the Rev. Mr. Worthington, died 21st January, 1797, aged 86, who was curate of this church for 63 years.”

On the north wall—marble tablet:

“In memory of Henry Foster, R.N., F.R.S., who was accidentally drowned in the river Chagres, on the Gulf of Mexico, 8th Feb., 1831, in the 34th year of his age. In memory of the

¹ Mr. Waterworth also gave the chancel window.

² No doubt the one which was found in the old western gallery many years ago.

Rev. Henry Foster, late Incumbent of this chapellry upwards of 33 years. Died Aug. 7th, 1844, aged 84 years."

Marble tablet :

"In memory of Ellen, wife of John Whiteside of Kirkham, who died July 3rd, 1820, aged 27 years ; also John, son of the above, who died Aug. 18th, 1820, aged 7 weeks."

Marble tablet :

"In memory of John Bickerstaff of Swillbrook, Esq^{re}, J.P., who died on the 16th day of Dec., 1876, aged 55 years ; also of his brother, Assheton Bickerstaff, who died 14th June, 1852, aged 28 years ; also James Bickerstaff, a Captain in H.M.'s 35th Royal Sussex Regiment, who died on the 29th day of May, 1857, aged 32 years."

On floor of centre aisle :

"Beneath lie the remains of James Byrom, Esq^{re}, who departed this life 20th June, 1826, aged 78 years."

"Robert Threlfall departed this life Jan. 1, 1738, aged 19 years."

In the south aisle :

"In memory of Catherine, the wife of John Kitchen and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Matthew Worthington, who after a long and painful sickness died October 30th, 1814, aged 55 years ; also of John Kitchen, husband to the above, who died Nov. 16, 1842, aged 87 years."

Monuments in the church yard :

"Sacred to the memory of Alice, wife of the Rev. Henry Foster, died 18 Feb., 1810, aged 52 ; also John, son of the above, died 22 September, 1813, aged 22 ; also the Rev. Henry Foster, died 7 Aug., 1844, aged 84 ; also James, son of the above, who died Aug. 9, 1845, aged 57 ; also Alice, youngest daughter of the above, who died Aug. 1, 1869, aged 68 ; also Hugh, son of the

above, who died 25 Sep., 1870, aged 72 years; also Isabella, daughter of the above, died 1870, aged 77 years."

"In memory of Jane, wife of the Rev. Isaac Mossop, died 30 Jan., 1848, aged 46; also Jane Eliza, died 18 Oct., 1851, aged 9.

Isaac Grayson, their son, died 19 May, 1853, aged 15; also of the Rev. Isaac Mossop, 48 years Incumbent of Woodplumpton Church, who died June 5, 1884, aged 81 years; also of Ann, relict of the Rev. Isaac Mossop, who died Aug. 29, 1889, aged 72 years."

Near the west entrance to the churchyard is a small boulder stone, which is known as the "witches stone," and associated with "Meg Sheldon" (see chapter IX.). Near to the main entrance are the remains of the village stocks, on one of the pillars of which is carved $\frac{A.B.}{78}$.

In 1606 the chapelry elected three churchwardens, and it appears to have been the custom for these officers occasionally to do their work by deputy. The names of the elected for that year were Robert Gregson, William Whalley, and James Davy, and for them acted the curate, Edward Hornby, and John Roode. At the next Easter election (1607) the deputies are said to be "hired"; in 1608 their number was increased to four. (See Appendix.)

The parish registers are complete from 1604 to the present time, with the following exceptions: 1625 to 1628 are wanting, as are also a few months after September, 1613, and from 1648 to 1659. There are no transcripts at Chester.

THE CURATES OF WOODPLUMPTON.

SIR NICHOLAS LAURENSEN. His signature is attached to the inventory of church goods in 1552 (see p. 76). Probably he was the son or nephew of Nicholas Laurenson, gentleman, who in 1549, with George Kirkby, had for one turn the right to present

a vicar to St. Michaels church (see p. 45). On 12th April, 1559, he was still here, as he witnessed the will of John Charnly. (See chapter IX.)

SIR JOHN HOLLINWORTH. To this curate is due the credit of the carefully kept registers from 25th March, 1604, to 1st September, 1613 (see appendix), during which time he held the appointment. He appears to have died or resigned very soon after the last entry in the register, as after this there is a hiatus of several months. On 25th August, 1604, his daughter "Elyne" was christened, and on 5th February, 1608-9, his daughter Alice; the latter was buried on 7th July following.

In 1611 [17th December], the registers give the marriage of Adam Hollinworth and Alice Blacklaich. This was no doubt a relative of the curate's.

R. LOMAX. His name appears on the first page of the second volume of registers, which begins 20th April, 1614, and is headed: "R. Lomax, curate, Edward Bramwell, Anthonie Billington, Richard Carter, James Davie" [churchwardens]. Mr. Lomax was not here many years.

ROGER FARRAND. Amongst the contributions of the clergy for the diocese of Chester to the King for the recovery of the Palatinate, in February, 1621-22, appears "Mr. ffarand, curate de Wood-Plumpton, 6s. 8d."¹

Sometime before the end of 1638 he resigned the curacy for that of Broughton, in the parish of Preston, and in the latter capacity, in 1641, he signed the "Protestation." He continued, however, to live at Eaves in Woodplumpton, after which place he appears to have called his son, as the Preston Guild Roll for 1642 contains the names of Roger ffarand, clerk, and Eaves ffarand his son, who in 1662 was living at Fishwick, where he

¹ Record Society of Lancashire and Chester, vol. xii. p. 69.

died about the year 1667.¹ In his will he is styled a yeoman. He left 12*d.* to each of his Godchildren ; to Roger Bostocke, son of Arthur Bostocke, his sword and belt ; 21*s.* to John, son of William Curtis the younger of Preston ; and all the residue of his estate he bequeathed to his wife Elizabeth.

JOHN GREGGE. He signs as curate at the foot of the register for the year 1637-38, and on the 25th July, 1738, he was married at Woodplumpton to Grace Hoe ; he was described as clerk. In 1639 his name appears as a contributor in aid of the war against the Scotch of 5*s.* ; he is put down as curate of *Plumston*, a clerical error, no doubt Woodplumpton being intended.²

Although living at Myerscough in 1641 he signed the Protestation as curate of Woodplumpton.

All subsequent trace of this curate is lost ; from 1648 to 1659 the registers are wanting, and this, taken with the fact that neither the "Harmonious Consent" in 1648, nor the "Agreement of the People" in 1649, is signed by the ministers of Woodplumpton, would lead to the conclusion that for a time the cure was vacant. The commissioners of the Church Survey in 1650 are silent on the point ; whilst they refer to an allowance for a minister they do not state that there was anyone then in charge.

ROBERT WAYTE. In the registers on 16th December, 1669, is written, "Received all dues belonging to y^e Register from John Turner, clerk, as to me belongs. Ro. Wayte, curate."

By clerk, no doubt the parish clerk is meant, though it might have reference to a resigning curate. In 1671 a similar receipt is given for fees for burials and churchings, but it is signed by the vicar of St. Michaels. Before April, 1671, Mr. Wayte had become curate of Bispham, where five of his children were baptized, viz., Alice, Laurence, Robert, Thomas and Elizabeth. He was twice married, his first wife (Margaret) being buried at

¹ Will proved at Richmond.

² Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. xii. p. 124 (Clerical Subsidies).

Bispham 2nd December, 1681. He made his will on the 4th June, 1689, and was buried at Bispham two days afterwards. The will was very short.

"In the name of God, &c., 4th June, 1689. I, Robert Waite of Bispham, in the county of Lancaster, clerke, being weak in body, &c. First it is my will that my children shall have the third of my clear goods, chattells, and personal estate, which is their due by the custom of the Province of York, the same to be in the hands of my executor until they are 21 years of age. Grace, my wife, to have the remainder. Henry Welsh of Blackpool, yeoman, to be my executor." The inventory amounted to £32 9s. 4d.¹

JOHN HARRISON, who was possibly one of the Harrisons of Bankfield in Kirkham, was curate here from 167.. to 1681. In 1679-80 [14th March] his son Matthew was baptized;² he is then styled "Minister of Woodplumpton." The receipt for dues paid to the clerk was signed 29th April, 1681, by "Jo. Harrison." Probably this is the same John Harrison who, in 1691, became vicar of Leigh in Lancashire, and died shortly before 1696.³

THOMAS KIRKHAM. On the 15th October, 1682, was baptized James, the son of "Mr. Thomas Kirkham, curate of Woodplumpton." This is the first time this name occurs in the registers. In 1685 [8th November], his daughter Elizabeth was baptized; he was then living in Bartell, where he continued to reside until 1695; in the meantime two other daughters were baptized, viz., Martha, 27th May, 1688, and Ann, 2nd January, 1695. Thomas Kirkham was also vicar of Melling, near Carnforth, to which living he was instituted 3rd August, 1693.

He died in May, 1695, and was buried in the chancel of Melling church on the 15th of that month.

¹ See *History of Bispham*, p. 52.

² Buried 16th May following.

³ Admon. at Chester, 1696.

THOMAS COCKSHUTT. This name occurs as being nominated to the curacy amongst the papers at Chester, but no date is given, but as there was clearly a vacancy after 1695 this is no doubt the place for it. Thomas Cockshutt, the son of John Cockshutt of Preston, gentleman, was admitted a sizar at Pembroke College, Cambridge, 5th April, 1690, being then aged nineteen; in 1693 he took his B.A. degree. He probably remained at Woodplumpton until about 1700.

TIMOTHY CORLES was the son of George Corles of Forton,¹ in the parish of Cockerham, and was there baptized 28th January, 1675-6. He entered Emanuel College, Cambridge, as a sizar, 26th April, 1692, where he took his B.A. degree in 1695.² In May, 1700, he was appointed curate of Woodplumpton,³ and appears only to have remained a few years. His subsequent career is unknown, except that in 1730 he was curate of Langton chapel, near Penwortham.⁴

RALPH LOXAM was the son of William Loxam of Penwortham, where he was baptized 21st December, 1680. He entered Jesus College, Cambridge, as a sizar, 3rd May, 1700, and there graduated A.B. 1703, and A.M. 1707.⁵ A petition from the inhabitants of Woodplumpton, dated 11th September, 1704, and bearing twenty signatures, was presented to the Bishop of Chester, requesting him to admit Mr. Loxam to the curacy, as the petitioners had chosen him to be their minister. He was accordingly appointed,⁶ but only remained a few years, as on 24th July, 1708, he was instituted rector of North Meols having previously been curate of Penwortham. He died in 1726, and was buried at Penwortham.

ROBERT BUTTERWORTH signs the receipt for fees 11th February, 1708-9, and continues to do so up to 1714. This is

¹ Will proved at Richmond, 1714.

² College Books.

³ Bishop's Reg. Chester. His testimonial dated 18th May, 1700.

⁴ Samlesbury Registers.

⁵ College Books.

⁶ Bishop's Reg., Chester.

doubtless the Robert Butterworth who entered Jesus College, Cambridge, as a sizar, 23rd April, 1698.¹ He was a son of Robert Butterworth of Bamford, and was baptized at Bury in 1676. In 1704 he was nominated to the curacy of Todmorden, in the parish of Rochdale. For how long a period he held the two curacies is uncertain, but he gave up Todmorden sometime before the 24th January, 1712-13.²

MATTHEW WORTHINGTON, the son of Robert Worthington of Much Hoole, in the county of Lancaster, was baptized 28th October, 1711, at Hoole. He was probably in early life one of those curates who held small livings without having been regularly ordained. This practice had become so common that in the time of George I. an Act of Parliament was passed to put a stop to it, and many were called upon to seek ordination. On 11th December, 1735, Mr. Worthington applied for priest's orders to the Bishop of Chester, his testimonials being signed by the vicar of Croston; he is described as then being the curate of Woodplumpton. On 5th August, 1736, was married at Ribchester, "Matthew Worthington, clerk, curate of Woodplumpton, and Catherine Willson, spinster, of the same." After he had been curate for upwards of forty years, he was appointed 10th September, 1778, rector of Childwall, near Liverpool. He continued, however, to live at Woodplumpton, and retained his curacy. In 1789 he appointed Mr. Robert Park, B.A., of Kirkham, to be his curate at Childwall, and in 1793 appointed another at a salary of 40 guineas a year.³ Mr. Worthington died 21st January, 1797, aged 86, having been curate of Woodplumpton for 63 years (see p. 78), and rector of Childwall for over nine years. The registers of Woodplumpton furnish the baptism of ten of Matthew Worthington's children, viz.: Robert, 24th

¹ The college books do not furnish his parents' name, but record that he was from Lancashire.

² *History of Rochdale*, p. 182.

³ Bishop's Reg., Chester. The appointment of 1789 dated from Woodplumpton.

November, 1736; Thomas, 12th January, 1737; John, 4th July, 1739; Henry, 20th February, 1740; Ann, 18th December, 1742; Matthew, 3rd December, 1744; Elizabeth, 31st January, 1748; Ellen, 3rd April, 1753; Alice, 1st July, 1755; and Kitty, 9th November, 1758. The last-named married John Kitchen, and died 30th October, 1814. (See p. 79.)

Mr. Worthington is said to have published a pamphlet entitled *The Sacred Outcry*,¹ which had reference to witchcraft.

CHARLES BUCK, sometime vicar of St. Michaels (see chap. V.). He was nominated to Woodplumpton 3rd March, 1797, and resigned before the end of 1803. He appears to have discharged his duties here by deputy—in April, 1800, he nominated Roger Young, M.A., as his curate, “to perform the offices at Woodplumpton”; and in September, 1801, appointed James Potter, clerk, to the same office. Mr. Potter was afterwards curate of Pilling.

HENRY FOSTER was the son of John Foster of Settle, and was baptized at Giggleswick church, in Yorkshire, 6th January, 1759. He is said to have had two brothers who were clergymen.² The Rev. Arthur Swainson, vicar of St. Michaels, whose father was vicar of Giggleswick, nominated Henry Foster as his curate in May, 1784. He was then described as of Garstang, and his testimonials for deacon's orders were signed by the vicar of that parish and the curate of Goosnargh. On the 31st August, 1785, he was instituted curate of Copp, which he retained until shortly after his promotion to Woodplumpton, on 7th November, 1803.

In 1787 Henry Foster married Alice, the daughter of James Croft of Great Ecclestone.

Mr. Foster appears to have taken an interest in local history,

¹ I have failed to find a copy of this.

² One of the family was Henry Foster, rector of West Keal, Lincolnshire, who died 7th January, 1760, aged 29. His widow died in 1819, having been 58 years an inmate of the Clergymans' Widows' Houses at Derby.

as he made a copy of the records of the "Sworn Men" of Kirkham, as well as other MSS. relating to that parish. After holding the curacy for over 33 years, he resigned it in May, 1836. He died 7th August, 1844, aged 84 years, and was buried at Woodplumpton. (See p. 79.)

He had issue : (1) James Croft, born in 1788 ; practised as a solicitor in Preston, and died 9th August, 1845, aged 57, without issue. (2) John, died 22nd September, 1813, aged 22 years. (3) Isabella, died 11th November, 1870, aged 77 years. (4) Ann, died 24th July, 1848 ; she was married but has no surviving issue. (5) Henry, born at Woodplumpton in August, 1796 ; he was educated under Mr. Saul, of Green Row, Cumberland, and was intended by his father for the Church, but in 1812 he entered the Navy as a volunteer under Captain Morton, in the "York" ; in 1815 he was appointed sub-lieutenant, and in 1815 he served on the "Vengeur" with Captain Alexander. In 1817 he was with Captain King on the "Eridanus," in the North Seas and Channel fleets. As astronomer to the expedition he sailed with Sir Edward Parry on his third voyage of north-western discovery in 1824, and again in 1827, in his attempt to reach the North Pole. For his papers on "Diurnal Variations, &c.," he received the Copley medal of the Royal Society 30th November, 1827, and in the same year obtained the rank of commander. He was killed by the falling of an awning under which he was seated in a canoe, 5th February, 1831, and was buried on the banks of the river Chagres, nearly half way between Palamatio Viejo and Palamatio Nueva. A monument marks the spot (see p. 78). His note book, containing his scientific observations, was stolen from the body by a canoe man, but a large quantity of other observations was handed over by the Admiralty to the Royal Society. Captain Foster was the author of several scientific works.¹

(6) Hugh, educated at St. Bees College ; for many years

¹ See *Dictionary of National Biography*. The *Gent. Mag.* says that he was knocked overboard by the giving way of a sail which he was holding, and was then carried away with the current.

principal classical master of the Grammar School, Macclesfield ; he afterwards had a private boarding school at Woodplumpton ; he married Miss Smith, and died 25th September, 1870, aged 72, leaving issue two sons and five daughters. (7) Alice, died 1st August, 1869, aged 68.

ISAAC MOSSOP was the son of William Mossop of Egremont, in Cumberland, and Elizabeth his wife. He was born at Egremont, and educated at Catgill Hall School, and entered St. Bees College in 1824. His first curacy was at Grayrigg, in the county of Westmoreland ; he was afterwards at St. Michaels parish church, and on 18th May, 1836, he was appointed to the curacy of Woodplumpton.

Mr. Mossop was twice married : First—to Jane, daughter of Anthony and Mary Grayson of Oregill, near Egremont ; she died 30th January, 1848, aged 46. Second—Ann, daughter of William and Mary Jackson, who died 29th August, 1889, aged 72.

After holding the incumbency for 48 years he died 5th June, 1884, aged 81 years. It is a remarkable fact that three curates—Worthington, Fisher, and Mossop—held this living for over 144 years.¹

Mr. Mossop had issue by his first wife only, viz. : Jane Eliza, died 18th October, 1851, aged 9 ; Isaac Grayson, died 19th May, 1853, aged 15 years ; and W. T. Mossop, now living at Preston.

The Rev. W. H. RAMSBOTTOM succeeded Mr. Mossop in 1884 and resigned in 1889.

The present incumbent is the Rev. E. T. MILLARD.

¹ Charles Buck held it only three or four years.

COPP [GREAT ECCLESTON] CHURCH.

This has long been known as Copp Chapel, and was so designated by Bishop Gastrell,¹ who, writing shortly after its erection, states that it is "near Elswick, which being never consecrated, and in possession of Dissenters, it was thought more proper to build a new chapel here yⁿ [than] to seize upon that."

By deed dated 14th May, 1723, Thomas Dobson of Great Eccleston, yeoman, conveyed to John France of Little Eccleston, gent., William Turner of Elswick, yeoman, and William Gaulter of Great Eccleston, yeoman, a plot of land in Great Eccleston, on condition that on part thereof was to be built a chapel-of-ease, and that the remainder was set apart for a chapel yard.² The chapel was built, but not for over a century afterwards was there a burial ground attached to it.

Shortly after its erection the question of patronage and endowment was agitated, on which subjects the following letters were addressed to William Stratford, Esq., commissary of Richmond and secretary of Bishop Gastrell:—

"Eccleston p^{va}, Aug. 3, 1724. Upon some discourse with Mr. Dixon [vicar of Kirkham] about Copp Chapel, I give you the trouble of this. When subscriptions were desired tow^{ds} build^g the s^d chappell, it was proposed and intended to be not only for the use of the Inhab^{ts} of St Michaels, but likewise for the use of several other townships which lye in the parish of Kirkham, remote from their parish church; and the Inhab^{ts} of this parish have contrib^d more towards the build^g than those of St Michaels, and w^d have erected it within Kirkham parish if the situatⁿ had been thought equalled convenient. And, likewise, the person who promised to raise the hundred pounds tow^{ds} the Queen's Bounty gave a note touching the same, with conditions in favour of Kirkham parish. Before the s^d chapell was erected, the two vicars of the parishes af^d were together, seemed to encourage our proceedings, and talked amicably ab^t nominatⁿ,

¹ *Notitia Cest.*, Chet. Soc., vol. xii. p. 453.

² Deed in church chest.

etc., but since the chapell was built several proposals have been made, to w^{ch} the vicar of Kirkham has consented, but the vicar of St Michaels seems to dislike them. One of the s^d proposals was that the determinⁿ of that affair might be referred to the Bishop Chester, whose generous offer to procure two hundred pounds towards the endowment of this chappell gave great encouragement to our undertaking the building thereof. Some persons have refused to pay their subscript^{ns} on pretence that the vicar of St Michaels has departed from former proposals ; but we hope (if these differences c^d be amicably settled to the satisfaction of the neighb^{rs}) that not only the old, but likewise several new, subscript^{ns} might be procured, especially if our grateful behaviour for by-past favours may continue his lordship's countenance and encouragement ; and we desire you to represent this matter to him as favourably as you think it will bear. Pursuant to the intimatⁿ in my former letter, Mr. Dixon some others went to view Mr. Cromleholme's estate in Goosnargh, for w^{ch} he asks £440. If the Bishop would please continue his favour, and to appoint whom he thinks proper to treat for the same, or any other estate that may be thought more advantageous, the same w^d be very gratefully accepted by his and your obliged and humble servant,

JOHN FFRANCE."

"Sr,—This account from Mr. France you may observe is of a piece with that which I sent, and I am humbly of opinion that as Mr. France has been the chief instrument of promoting the building of Copp Chapel, so it would be agreeable to the people if he cou'd have a share in the nomination, together with the vicars of St. Michael and Kirkham. Whatever you may do in this affair ought to be thankfully acknowledged by all that wish well to our good Church, and always shall be by your obliged and hum. serv^t,

WM. DICKSON."¹

¹ Gastrell's MSS.

It appears that William Gaulter, by another deed dated 13th December, 1723, proposed to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty to give £100, to be used with £100 given by the Rev. Dr. Godolphin [Dean of St. Paul's], as soon as they [the Governors] would meet it with another £200.¹ This arrangement appears to have been carried out. The living was further augmented in 1756 with lands purchased with £400—of which Queen Anne's Bounty gave £200, the executors of William Stratford, Esq., £100, and other benefactors £100²—and in 1811 the Rev. Reginald Sharpe, curate of Copp, gave £200, and Queen Anne's Bounty £300, with which land near to the church was purchased.³

The church was built of brick, but afterwards faced with pier-points. At the south end is a porch in which is a stone inscribed S.A.
1723. the letters referring to the patron saint [St. Anne]. The tower was built in 1841, and recased and raised [six feet] in 1885. The chancel was built in 1884, before which time the altar stood in a small recess. The old pews were also taken out, and the church reseated. In 1886 an organ was for the first time placed in the church. The original vestry is now used as a baptistry. The east window was presented by J. T. Hathornthwaite, Esq., of Elphinstone College, Bombay, in memory of his father, Dr. Hathornthwaite, 22 years vicar here.

The only monumental tablet in the church is a small brass on the north wall, in the memory of a daughter of Dr. Hathornthwaite: "M. N. H., æt. xx., Ap. xxiv., 1864. In Jesu. She said, *It is not hard to die, and all is well, and I am happy.* Ob. Moricambiæ. Cæmet. Lancast. sep."

In the vestry is an old oak table, in the front of which is carved "T. R., 1725," and doubtless it was given by Thomas Read (curate).

Near to the tower is a metal plate on which is an escutcheon, with the arms of Wilson (a wolf), France (three lioncels), Elston

¹ Deed in church chest.

² Tablet of black slate in the church.

³ Deed in church chest.

(an eagle displayed), and Roe (a quatrefoil), with the motto "Recte nec Dubite."

In the tower are two bells : the smaller one is dated 1732, and on the larger one is inscribed "Robert Moon, James Gradwell, churchwardens, A.R. [Anna Regina] 1714" ; this bell came from Kirkham church.

Great Eccleston is now a separate parish and vicarage. The registers begin in 1813, but interments did not take place here until 1849.

CURATES OF COPP.

ROBERT RIGBY, the first curate of Copp, was nominated to the Bishop of Chester, 2nd June, 1725, by the vicar of Kirkham, John France, William Gaulter, and William Turner (the three laymen being the original trustees) ; he is described as B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin,¹ and was possibly a grandson of Thomas Rigby, vicar of Poulton in 1661, and afterwards of Dublin. He did not remain long here.

THOMAS READ is mentioned in a deed dated 23rd March, 1731, as "clerk curate of the curacy of Copp,"² and the initials on the table already referred to were doubtless his.³ (See p. 91.)

WILFRID BURTON, the son of James Burton, was baptized at Dent 4th July, 1730. In 1753 he was master of the Free School at Dent, in Yorkshire, and on the 14th September of the same year he was nominated to the curacy of Copp, at a salary of £16 a year. His testimonials were signed by the curate of Sedburgh and the minister of Dent. In 1758 he signed a testimonial for John Richardson, a candidate for the school at Garstang;⁴ and in November, 1767, his name occurs in a deed referring to Queen Anne's Bounty.

¹ Robert Rigby's name cannot now be found in the college books.

² Church chest, Queen Anne's Bounty.

³ There was a Thomas Reece took his B.A. at All Souls, Oxford, in 1721.

⁴ Bishop's Reg., Chester.

CHRISTOPHER SWAINSON was the third son of John Swainson, and was born 29th January, 1714; he was an alumnus of Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took B.A. degree 14th October, 1736. He was curate of Goosnargh (1740-70), and afterwards vicar of Giggleswick, rector of Staveley, in Yorkshire, and curate of Copp; to the latter he was nominated 9th September, 1773.¹ He died 26th February, 1775. (See tablet in St. Michaels church, p. 69.)

JOHN HILTON was nominated by the vicar of St. Michaels to the curacy 21st March, 1775, and on the same day licensed as curate of Kendal under Dr. Symonds, the vicar there.² How long he held the latter appointment is uncertain, but the former he retained until his death in 1784.

EDWARD TATHAM, D.D., was the son of James Tatham of Sedbergh. He matriculated at Oxford 15th June, 1769, aged nineteen years. He graduated B.A. 1772, and M.A. 1776, from Queen's College, and B.D. 1783, and D.D. 1787, from Lincoln College. He was appointed to Copp 23rd March, 1784, on the death of Mr. Hilton.³ Dr. Tatham was fellow and rector of Lincoln College; also rector of Whitchurch, Salop, from 1829 until his death 24th April, 1834. He was Bampton Lecturer in 1789, and author of several pamphlets.

He was probably never instituted to Copp.

HENRY FOSTER was appointed 31st August, 1785, on the resignation of Dr. Hilton.⁴ He was at that time curate at the parish church. He relinquished the curacy of Copp soon after his appointment to Woodplumpton. (See p. 86.)

REGINALD SHARP was the son of William Sharp of Kentmere, in Westmorland, and Elizabeth his wife (*nee* Birkett), where he was born 30th September, 1765. He was educated at Heversham Grammar School. He was licensed to the curacy

¹ Bishop's Reg., Chester.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

of Windermere 23rd September, 1792, and to the curacy of Garstang 9th November, 1798. For a short time he was master of Bilsborough School [near Preston], and officiated at St. Laurence's chapel. On the 14th February, 1804, was appointed curate of Copp which he relinquished in 1841, when he retired to Wyreside in Ellel, where he died 16th September, 1845, aged 79. He was one of the original benefactors to Copp chapel (see p. 91). Mr. Sharp married, in 1801, Cicely, daughter of Christopher Thornton, and had issue five sons and one daughter.¹

THOMAS HATHORNTHWAITE, LL.D., was the son of Captain Robert Hathornthwaite, one of the old master mariners of the port of Lancaster, and of Nanny his wife, daughter of Mr. J. Swan of Kirkham. Dr. Hathornthwaite was born at Lancaster 26th June, 1812, and educated at the Grammar School there. He subsequently entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his B.A. degree in 1834, being second in classical honours of his year, having obtained the Vice-Chancellor's prize for Latin verse.

In 1861 the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him. He was ordained at Durham in 1835; his first curacy was at St. Anne's, Lancaster, from 1837 to 1840; he held the curacy of Caton, near Lancaster, and on 27th September, 1841, he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Copp, which he held until May, 1864, when he was appointed to the vicarage of St. Anne's, Lancaster. He held the vicarage until 1875, when he retired into private life. On 13th May, 1839, he married Agnes, daughter of Richard Caton of Heysham, Esq., near Lancaster.

Dr. Hathornthwaite died at Lancaster 6th May, 1884, aged 71 years.² He had issue two sons and two daughters (see p. 91). His only surviving son is J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., professor of mathematics at the Presidency College, Bombay.

¹ From his son, Dr. Sharp of Blackpool, I am indebted for above particulars.

² He wrote *Poems Latin and English*, 1848; *Lancaster: a Poem*, 1872; and several pamphlets.

THE REV. WILLIAM C. DOWDING, M.A., was appointed in 1864, and resigned in 1870, when he was succeeded by

THE REV. WILLIAM BATESON, M.A., who was the first vicar, and resigned in 1880.

The present vicar is the Rev. CHARLES PAKES.

INSKIP CHURCH

Is dedicated to St. Peter's, and was consecrated in 1848. It is a plain gothic stone building, will seat about 300, and is entirely free. The living is worth £215 a year, and is under the patronage of the vicar of St. Michaels. The first vicar was the Rev. Arthur Sharples, B.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge. He was a native of Bolton ; he resigned the living in 1882, died at St. Anne's-on-the-Sea in 1890, and was buried at Inskip. He was succeeded in 1882 by the present vicar, the Rev. J. J. Lancaster.

OUT RAWCLIFFE CHURCH.

This church was consecrated in 1838. The site was the gift of F. R. Wilson-France, Esq., the cost of its erection being paid by subscriptions ; it is dedicated to St. John. Its original endowment was £94 a year, out of the corn rents of the mother parish ; its present value is £180 per annum ; it has accommodation for 250. It is built of brick, and of a somewhat peculiar style ; its western Norman door has a handsome appearance. Two large Caen stone tablets are on the walls to the memory of "John France, Esq., of Rawcliffe Hall, only son of John France by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Roe of Out Rawcliffe, and

grandson of John France of Little Eccleston Hall, by his wife Johanna, daughter of John Crosse of Crosse Hall, in this county, who died Jan. 20th, 1817, aged 91 years and 11 months ; Margaret, wife of John France, Esq., daughter & heiress of James Rigge of Lancaster, who died Nov. 17th, 1820, aged 76 ; Thomas Wilson France, Esq., of Rawcliffe Hall, who died Nov. 8th, 1828, aged 78 ; Sarah his wife, daughter of Thomas Crosse of Crosse Hall, who died Dec. 3rd, 1833, aged 80 ; and Thomas Robert Wilson-France, Esq., of Rawcliffe Hall, who died Oct. 7th, 1853, aged 70."

The first curate was the Rev. George Lardner Foxton, M.A. of Christ College, Cambridge. He was the son of the Rev. George Foxton, and was born at Great Coxwell, Berkshire, 10th November, 1795. He was appointed to Rawcliffe in 1837, but only remained a short time. In 1842 he was vicar of St. Peter's, Worcester, and in 1852 instituted vicar of Kempsey, in Worcestershire. He married, in 1822, Anne, second daughter of William Hardman of Chamber Hall, Bury, Esq., and died in 1879. He had issue four sons and four daughters ; his eldest son, the Rev. G. F. H. Foxton, is vicar of Dawsmere, Holbeach, in the county of Lincoln.

He was followed by the Rev. James Chadwick, M.A., who only remained a short time. In 1845 the Rev. Joshua Waltham was instituted to the incumbency, which he held for a little over twelve months. The Rev. James Campbell Horne was appointed in 1847 (he was the first vicar) ; he resigned in October, 1888, and retired to Chester, where he died shortly afterwards.

The present vicar is the Rev. William Cook.

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL (R. C.), GREAT ECCLESTON.¹

During the persecutions of the seventeenth century, mass was

¹ I am indebted to Mr. Joseph Gillow for this account.

secretly said in several houses in this township, but no record of the priests has been preserved.

The Stanleys of Great Eccleston Hall (see chapter VIII.) were recusants from the very beginning of the century, and it is probable that their domestic chapel was in continual use until near the dawn of the next century. Other private chapels there were in Leckonby House, Cross House, Stockenbridge (the seat of the Blackburnes), besides Rawcliffe Hall, Whitehall, and Turnover Hall.

The first resident priest of the independent mission appears to have been the Rev. WILLIAM CATON. He was the son of Thomas Caton and Helen his wife, of Up. Rawcliffe. At the age of nineteen he was admitted into the English College at Rome 24th April, 1694, where he was ordained deacon in April, and priest in May, 1699.

On the 1st October, 1701, he left college, *en route* for Paris, whence he came to the mission in England, and was shortly afterwards stationed in Great Eccleston, probably in the old house of the Raikes there, where Tyldesley (the diarist) records his going to mass with Butler of Rawcliffe in 1712-1713.

After the defeat of the Chevalier de St. George at Preston, in 1715, Mr. Caton was indicted and convicted of recusancy at the Lancaster Sessions, 15th January, 1716, and later on in the same year was notified to the Government by the constables of Great Eccleston as a reputed priest residing in their township. Nevertheless, he appears to have continued his mission until his death, shortly before 1750.

THE REV. EDWARD BALL, *alias* WORTHINGTON, succeeded Mr. Caton.¹ He was a son of Robert Ball of Dolphin Lee in Bulk, and Winifred his wife, daughter of Mr. Taylor of Park Hall, Quernmore, in the county of Lancaster, and was born 5th

¹ *MS.* of Richard Gillow of Gillow in Little Eccleston.

August, 1717. He was sent to Douay College, and took the missionary oath 3rd November, 1735. Like his brothers George and John he passed under the name of Worthington, *aliases* being necessary for ecclesiastical students and priests while the penal laws hung over their heads. Mr. Ball was still at Douay in 1741. It is not known when he was ordained priest, nor where he was first stationed, but in 1747 he was appointed to Ugthorpe, in Yorkshire. In this "purgatory of the mission," as it was called, Mr. Ball did not stay long, but in 1750 he removed to Eccleston. In that year the old chapel at Raikes was "rethatched" and repaired, and a new clock purchased, at the cost of Mr. Richard Gillow.¹ The priest's house was at the same time furnished for reception out of contributions from the congregation.

In 1757 Mr. Ball left Eccleston, being transferred to the Midland vicariate; he was also appointed chaplain to the Vavasours of Paynsley Hall, in the county of Stafford, but in 1759 he removed to Wolverhampton. Shortly after this, the St. Omer's College having been transferred from the Jesuits to the secular clergy, Mr. Ball was sent as a professor, and remained there until the commencement of the French Revolution. He died at Aire, in Artois, 4th February, 1789, aged 71.

THE REV. FRANCIS ADAM CLIFFE was the son of Thomas Cliffe of Windle, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Naylor of Ashton-in-Makerfield. His grandfather, Adam Eccles, *alias* Cliffe of Windle, yeoman, was convicted of recusancy at the Lancaster Assizes 10th April, 1716, and registered his estates as a nonjuror in 1717. Francis Adam Cliffe was admitted into Douay College 9th October, 1744; took the missionary oath 10th April, 1751; afterwards ordained deacon and priest, and sent to England in due course. In 1757 he was appointed to Great Eccleston, where in 1760 a new chapel was built close

¹ MS. of Richard Gillow of Gillow in Little Eccleston.

to the old one at Raikes, under the direction of Richard Leckonby, Esq., out of mission funds in his hands. In 1774¹ Bishop William Walton made his visitation at Great Eccleston, and gave confirmation to 114 persons. Ten years later, in 1784, Bishop Matthew Gibson at his visitation confirmed 37 persons. The congregation now included 200 communicants.²

In 1795, owing to his failing health, a young priest was sent to assist Mr. Ball; he died 5th February, 1799. His sister, Miss Ellen Cliffe, who had lived with him here, long survived him, and died at Eccleston 9th December, 1813.³

THE REV. HENRY PARKINSON was for a few years Mr. Cliffe's assistant, and succeeded him as pastor in February, 1799. He was a native of Weeton, in Kirkham, and was educated at the English College, Lisbon, where he was ordained priest 25th March, 1791. On leaving college in 1791 he came to take charge of the mission at Great Eccleston, where for some years he kept a boarding school at his house adjoining the chapel at Raikes. In 1801 the chapel was again rebuilt and enlarged, under the supervision of Mr. William Gillow; subsequently a gallery was added. Mr. Parkinson remained here until his death on 3rd January, 1832, in his 76th year; he was buried at the Willows, Kirkham. In personal appearance he has been described as rather little, with dark hair and eyes. His great wish in life was to see a suitable temple erected for his flock, and with this object in view he set apart all he could spare from his small income, and bequeathed it to his congregation.

RALPH PLATT succeeded Mr. Parkinson. He was a native of Lancashire, was born in 1785, and was twin brother to the Rev. James Platt, formerly Bishop of Thornton, in Yorkshire. He

¹ For a short time Mr. Cliffe also performed the duties of priest at the Singleton mission.

² Vicar-General's return to the Bishop, 1783.

³ She lived in a cottage provided for her under the will of Mr. William Gillow.

was educated at the school kept by his uncle (the Rev. Ralph Platt) at Puddington, Cheshire, afterwards at Crook Hall, and finally at Ushaw College. Previous to his appointment to Great Eccleston, in 1832, he served the mission at Poulton-le-Fylde.

His first care here was to carry out the wishes of his predecessor, and in a short time the new chapel and presbytery were built.

The present chapel is a square brick building, with circular-headed windows at the sides ; the exterior is plain, but presents a substantial appearance. It was opened 26th July, 1835.

JAMES PENNINGTON was the son of Thomas Pennington and Margaret his wife, of Appleton, in the county of Lancaster, where he was born in 1786. He was educated at Crook Hall and Ushaw College, and after his ordination he was assistant to the Rev. Marmaduke Langstaff, *alias* Wilson, at Appleton. In 1819 he was chaplain to the nuns at Heath Hall, Yorkshire, from whence he was transferred to Westby Hall, in Kirkham. He left Westby to become chaplain to the Benedictine nuns at Orrell Mount, and in 1835 was appointed to Great Eccleston. He died very suddenly—in fact, fell down and expired in the street at Leeds—16th July, 1838, aged 52 years.

ANDREW MACARTNEY was born about the year 1789, and during the Peninsula War he served as an officer in the commissariat department. At the age of thirty he became a convert, and abandoning the sword for the gown, he repaired to Ushaw College in 1821. In 1824 he was ordained, and was appointed chaplain at Callaby Castle, Northumberland. He afterwards had the charge of several missions, returning to Callaby Castle in 1837, and removed from thence to Great Eccleston in 1838, when he only remained ten months, having been appointed chaplain to the Convent at the Bar, York. After

holding several other offices he retired, in 1873, to his *alma mater*, Ushaw College, where he died 27th January, 1874, aged 84.

HENRY SHARPLES was a younger brother of the Right Rev. Bishop James Sharples, D.D. He was educated at Ushaw College. After his ordination he was sent to Berwick-on-Tweed, whence he was transferred to Great Eccleston, where he only remained six months. He afterwards had charge of several missions, and in May, 1850, was placed at Alston Lane, near Preston, where he died 17th February, 1874. His brother, the bishop, died when on a visit to Eccleston, 11th August, 1850, and is buried in front of the entrance to the chapel.

RANDOLPH FRITH had charge of the mission from 1839 to 1842.

EDWARD FRANCIS BROWNE was the eldest son of Edward Brown of Preston, and Alice his wife, daughter of John Greenhalgh of Blackburn, and sister to the late Canon Greenhalgh of Weld Bank. He was educated and ordained at the English College at Lisbon. His first mission was at Minster Acres, Northumberland, which he left for Great Eccleston in 1842; he removed in 1846 to Birkenhead, and from thence to Wrexham, where he died 17th July, 1872. He was canon of Shresbury, and in 1859 was made D.D.

WALTER SAUNDERS MADDOCKS was ordained priest at Ushaw, and from thence sent to the mission at Sunderland, Durham, in 1829, and in the year following became chaplain to the Earards at Ashton-in-Makerfield, and so continued until his appointment to Eccleston in 1846. There he remained until 1860, when he retired from the mission. He died at Newsham, 15th April, 1869.

EDWARD SWARBRICK succeeded Mr. Maddocks 4th September, 1860; he retired in 1878.

THOMAS WELLS was the son of John Wells of Heaton near Lancaster, and Mary his wife, daughter of Peter Bradley of Hole House, Claughton, and was born 14th January, 1844. He was ordained at Ushaw in 1871. He was successively stationed at Garstang and St. Mary's, Wigan, and in 1878 transferred to Great Eccleston, where he died 3rd March, 1889, aged forty-four, and was buried in the chapel yard there.

THE REV. THOMAS SMITH is the present priest.

In the presbytery are several objects of interest handed down from the time of the persecution. Amongst them is a portable altar-stone in a very rude oak frame, such as priests carried from house to house during the days of the penal laws. It appears to date back to the early part of the seventeenth century. There are also two silver chalices of chaste design, one of them being a fine example of early workmanship. According to tradition it was the gift of one of the Gillows. The other chalice is of the time of Queen Anne, and was presented in the early part of the last century by William Leckonky, Esq.

The altar and reredos (in the chapel) were given in 1869 by Miss Phipps, as a memorial of her ancestors the Leckonbys. It is a really artistic structure in Caen stone and marble.

The church was originally dedicated to St. Laurence, but its patron saint is now St. Mary.

COTTAM ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.¹

Cottam is part of the parish of Preston, but the chapel is built on land within Woodplumpton. The original chapel (which was doubtless within Cottam) was destroyed by a mob which marched

¹ This account of Cottam chapel is chiefly taken from Mr. Joseph Gillow's *Haydock Papers*. London, 1888.

out of the town of Preston after the retreat of Prince Charles Edward. Subsequently service was performed in the domestic chapel at Cottam Hall. When this hall passed into Protestant hands the Rev. John Kendal (whose true name was Baine) rented a barn and land in Cottam, which he fitted up as a house and chapel. This property, about 1685, was demised by William Haydock, Esq., to John Bilsborrow. Adjoining this land William Bilsborrow (son of John) owned a freehold cottage and six acres in Woodplumpton, which appear to have passed to Mr. Kendal, or his name-sake John Kendal of Fulwood, who left it in trust for procuring mass twice a month for the catholics of the neighbourhood.

And here either Mr. John Kendal, or the Rev. Henry Kendal¹ (who succeeded him in the mission), erected a new chapel. Shortly after 1734 John Harrison, a native of Cottam (born 21st October, 1714), was appointed to this mission, and it was his house and chapel which were destroyed in 1745.

Another priest here was the Rev. John Cowburn; he afterwards went to Crathorne in Cleveland, where he died 6th October, 1777.

In 1763 a Mr. Smith was priest at Cottam.

During the election riot at Preston, in 1768, the chapel was again nearly destroyed by the mob.

The Rev. John Lund had charge of the mission in 1769, and he erected the present chapel in 1793, and was buried within it in 1812.² He was succeeded by the Rev Thomas Caton, who died 14th August, 1826, and was also entered in the chapel. Then came the Rev. Thomas Berry, in 1826, and during his residence he erected the priest's house adjoining the chapel. He

¹ To one of these the following extract from the Woodplumpton church registers refers: "5 April, 1727, John Baine, *alias* Kendall, a supposed Roman Priest, buried."

² In the chapel is a tablet: "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Lund, who, having jealously discharged the missionary duties of this congregation for 43 years, departed this life June 24, 1812, in the 80th year of his age, and the 54th of his priesthood."

left in 1845, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Dixon, who resigned in 1852, and in his place was appointed the Rev. George J. A. Corless, D.D., who was the first missionary-rector of Cottam. To his exertions are due the erection of a new sanctuary and sacristy, and other improvements. He died 1st November, 1865, and was buried in the chapel yard.

The Rev. Roger Taylor was here from 1865 to 1867, when he resigned, and the Rev. J. Thrower was appointed. The present priest is the Rev. Francis Gillow.

CHAPTER V.

RECTORS AND VICARS OF ST. MICHAELS.

LIST OF RECTORS AND VICARS.

Ante 1188	- - -	H , Chaplain [? Rector].	
1203-4	- - -	Magister Matthew,	} Rectors.
Ante 1216	- - -	Magister Macy,	
1326	- - -	Sir William de Balderston,	
1375-1389	- - -	William Hornby,	
1390-1417	- - -	Thomas de Herdwick,	
14..-1444	- - -	Richard Raby (the first Vicar).	
1444-14..	- - -	Thomas Waynewright.	
1463-	- - -	William Hoghton.	
1508	- - -	Robert Richardson.	
1527-153..	- - -	John Preso.	
Ante 1534	- - -	Christopher Gradell.	
1534-1549	- - -	Michael Thornborough.	
1549-1576	- - -	Thomas Cross.	
1577-1628	- - -	Adam Wolfenden.	
1628-1650	- - -	Nicholas Bray.	
1651	- - -	Henry Jenny.	
1659-1662	- - -	Nathaniel Baxter.	
1663-1668	- - -	John Greenwood.	
1668-1715	- - -	Thomas Robinson.	
1715-1729	- - -	Richard Cromleholme.	

1729-1765	- - -	William Cromleholme.
1765-1768	- - -	Richard Oliver.
1768-1784	- - -	Anthony Swainson.
1784-1789	- - -	Charles Buck.
1789-1847	- - -	Hugh Hornby.
1847-1885	- - -	William Hornby.
1885	- - - - -	Phipps John Hornby.

H , CHAPLAIN BEFORE 1188.

The monks of Wyersdale, shortly before 1188, appointed H as chaplain to St. Michaels, and for his salary he was to hold certain lands near the church. (See p. 41.)

MAGISTER MATTHEW, 1203-4.

It is not absolutely certain that there was a vicar of this name, but the presumptive evidence is very strong.

In 5th John [1203-4], Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid, the patron of Garstang church, was plaintiff, and Magister Matthew was defendant, in a suit at law, by which it was to be decided whether or not the church of Garstang belonged to St. Michaels-on-Wyre, when the jury found that the "church of St. Helen of Geresteng never was a chapel belonging to the church of St. Michael upon Wir, which is in the King's gift, but they judged it to have always been in their time a mother church."¹ Surely the defendant could be none other than the rector as the patron was the King.

MAGISTER MACY, BEFORE 1216.

This vicar held the church from King John,² and probably succeeded Matthew. There was at this time living a Hamon

¹ Fragment Record, incert. temp. King John, Rot. 3, *in dorso*.

² *Testa de Nevill*, fol. 401.

Macy, who married the widow of William Gernet, and held lands in Heysham and Scotforth,¹ in the parish of Lancaster. Possibly the rector was of this family.

For upwards of a century after this no trace of a rector of St. Michaels has been discovered.

SIR WILLIAM DE BALDERSTON, 1326.

A dispute about the tithes "great and small of the forest and of the King's demesnes of Myerscogh and of a place called Migehalgh"² furnishes the name of this rector.

These tithes were claimed by the prior and monks of the parish church of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster, by their proctor Sir Nicholas de Alverton, who brought the question before the officials of Richmond, and there represented that Sir William de Balderston,³ rector of the church of St. Michaels-on-Wyre, had for five years past carried away these tithes. The rector was represented by his proctor Sir William de Ascum. The sentence was given at Lancaster on the 18th October, 1326, when it was declared in favour of the prior.⁴ In 1337 Sir William Balderston was one of the arbitrators in a dispute between the monks of Vale Royal and Sir William Clifton. (See *History of Kirkham*.)

On the 23rd August, 1345, the "vicar general and lord archdeacon of Richmond" addressed a letter to this rector, to Thurstan, rector of Preston, and to the dean of Amounderness, whereby he gave them power to "canonically co-erce" the vicar of Poulton-le-Fylde and the religious men the prior and monks of Lancaster to repair the church of Poulton and the chapel of Bispham.⁵

¹ *Testa de Nevill*, fol. 401 and 409.

² Is this the place now known as Midge Hall?

³ In one part of the original *MS.* the name is written Walderston, but afterwards it is Balderston, which is correct.

⁴ Harl. *MS.*, No. 3764, fol. 68.

⁵ Augmentation Office, *Mis. Charters*, vol. xviii. No. 327. (See *History of Poulton*, p. 207.)

By deed dated at Garstang the day after the feast of the Annunciation of our Lady, 23rd Edward III. [26th March, 1349], William Balderston, "parson of the church of St. Michael-on-Wyre" and other feoffees, conveyed the manor of Kirkland to John le Taillour and Margaret his wife.¹ The Balderstones of Balderstone at this time was a family of position, and doubtless this was one of the younger sons.

WILLIAM HORNEBY, 1375-13..

In 37th Edward III. [1363-4] William de Horneby was vicar of Ribchester. How long he remained there is uncertain, but from a document without date, but which was written shortly after 1399, it appears that John de Skerton, by deed dated Monday next after the feast of St. Michael's, 49th Edward III. [1375], granted to William de Horneby, parson of the church of St. Michaels-upon-Wyre, Adam Skillingcorn, and others, certain burgages which he held in the town of Lancaster, which they afterwards conveyed to Robert de Plesington.² For many years this rector was receiver for John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, hence his name occurs frequently in the Duchy Records. In 1378 Robert Washington and others enter into a recognizance for a debt of £8 to William Horneby, parson of St. Michaels-upon-Wyre.³ In 5th Richard II. [1381-2] Robert de Wassyngton granted all his lands and tenements in Carleton-in-Amounderness to William de Horneby, "parson of the church of St. Michaels-upon-Wyre," for the rent of a rose per annum for the first eight years, and afterwards at a rental of £20 per annum.⁴ By grant dated 20th March, 7th Richard II. [1384], Richard de Hoghton, son of Adam de Hoghton, knight, acting for William de Horneby, had conveyed to him the lands of Henry de Kighley, knight, and

¹ Dodsworth's MSS., lxii. K.K.K. fol. 90. (See *History of Garstang*, p. 34.)

² Towneley MSS., p. 525, No. 2189, D. fol. 39. (See Chet. Soc., vol. xcvi. p. 73.)

³ Chancery Rolls, second year of John, King of Castile, No. 4.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. 14.

the wardship of the marriage of Richard, son and heir of Sir Henry Kighley.¹ In 1386 he is styled "clerk," and in 1389 he is called "the receiver."² William de Horneby probably died in 1389 or early in 1390.

THOMAS DE HERDWICK, 1390-1417.

On the 1st March, 1390, Dominus Thomas de Herdewyk, chaplain, was instituted to St. Michaels on the presentation of John, Duke of Lancaster.³ He appears to have held the living until his death in or before 1417, as on the 9th March in that year fines for several writs were given by the executors of the will of "Thomas de Herdwyk, late rector of the church of Michael-upon-Wyre," Margret, the widow of Sir John Warenne, knight, and Sir John de Croft, knight.

One of the writs referred to the manor of Woodplumpton, and a fourth part of the manor of Formby.⁴

On the foundation of the college of Battlefield, in 1403, St. Michaels ceased to be a rectory, so that Thomas de Herdwick was the first vicar.

RICHARD RABY,⁵ 14..-1444.

In a charter dated 10th May, 2nd Henry VI. [1424], Richard de Raby, Jo. de Eldeswyke, and William de Eccleston, chaplains, conveyed land in Rawcliffe to Thomas de Urswick.⁶

If Richard Raby was not then vicar he became so shortly afterwards, as he is described as "vicar of St. Michaels" in a charter dated at Kirkland 20th January, 6th Henry VI. [1428], whereby a certain messuage was conveyed to John, the son of

¹ 32nd Report of Dep. Keeper of Public Records, p. 362.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 364, 365.

³ Register of Archdeaconry of Richmond.

⁴ Chancery Rolls, 4th Henry IV., No. 32.

⁵ In the Register of the Archdeaconry of Richmond he is called "Rad. Raby."

⁶ Dodsworth MSS., 149 T. 91.

Richard Botiller de Kirkland, and Elene, the daughter of Gilbert de Barton, between whom a marriage was about to be solemnized; and his name also appears as a feoffee in a charter dated 26th March, 1438.¹ This vicar died in 1444.

THOMAS WAYNEWRIGHT, 1444-14...

On the 5th June, 1444, Dominus Thomas Waynewright, chaplain, was instituted to the vicarage on the nomination of the new college or church of the Blessed Mary Magdalen at Battlefield, on the death of Dominus Raby.²

WILLIAM HOGHTON, 1463-14...

On the 18th June, 1463, Dominus William Hoghton, chaplain, was admitted vicar on the presentation of Battlefield College.³

In 6th Edward IV. [1466-67] we find this vicar acting with Robert Cowell, the vicar of Preston, as a feoffee of certain lands in Lea and Goosnargh, which he conveyed to Richard Hoghton and Margaret his wife.⁴ Nearly thirty years later he was still vicar, when, by charter dated in 11th Henry VII. [1495-6], he conveyed a tenement to William de Kirkby, son and heir of John de Kirkby.⁵

ROBERT RICHARDSON.

Amongst the trustees to whom Roger Singleton, by charter bearing date 26th August, 1508, conveyed certain messuages, lands, and services, for the foundation of the chantry in Goosnargh church, was Robert Richardson, "vicar of the parochial church of St. Michael-on-Wyre."⁶

¹ Dodsworth MSS., lxii. fol. 90, and cxlix. fol. 332.

² Register of Archdeaconry of Richmond.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Dodsworth MSS., vol. 142 fol. 48.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 149 T. fol. 100.

⁶ Duchy Office, class xi. 25 I. (See *History of Goosnargh*, p. 216.)

JOHN PRESO, 1527-8-153..

The name of this vicar occurs in 19th Henry VIII. [1527-28], when he and William Kirkby of Rawcliffe took a lease of the tithes of the parish from Battlefield College.¹

He is mentioned in the will of Helen Holyhead, dated 20th September, 1530 (see p. 55) ; and he is also referred to in an Exchequer Deposition, taken in 1577, as "one Prysowe, vicar of St. Michaels, farmer or deputy of the parsonage fiefte [fifty] years ago."² (See p. 60.)

CHRISTOPHER GRADELL, 1534-5.

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (in 1534-5) Christopher Gradell is described as the incumbent ; but, as it is certain that in 1534 Michael Thornborrowe was vicar, it may be assumed that the commissioners who made the return for the *Liber Regis* had got hold of the name of the then late vicar, who probably died just before the passing of the statute under which the returns were required. He was a younger son of Richard Gradell, and grandson of Thomas Gradell of Bardles More, in the parish of Croston. The descendants of the two brothers of Christopher (Thomas and William) continued to live in the Fylde country for several generations.³

In 1545 Henry Kighley of Inskip, and Henry his son and heir apparent, leased 12 acres of land in Crosemore-in-Inskip for 17 years to one Richard Gradell, priest.⁴

MICHAEL THORNBOROUGH, 1534-1549.

This vicar was doubtless one of the Thornboroughs of Hornsfield-in-Craven, in the county of York.

¹ Dodsworth *MSS.*, 149 fol. 98.

² Also mentioned in Duchy Pleadings, Elizabeth, iii. E. 6.

³ Original *MS.* pedigree, Bishop Goss's Papers.

⁴ Duchy Pleadings, Elizabeth, I. b. 6.

In 1507 William Kirkby of Kirkby (see chapter VIII.) married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas¹ Thornborrow and sister to Roland Thornborough, and in 26th Henry VIII. [1534-5], Gervase Middleton of Leighton, in Lancashire (son of Thomas Middleton), and Roland Thornborough of Hornsfield, were bound to William Kirkby of Uprawcliffe in a sum of 200 marks, the condition being that Gervase should marry Anne, daughter of the said William Kirkby. The marriage subsequently was celebrated.²

It is only natural to suppose that as the two families were thus allied it was through the influence of the Kirkbys that Thornborough obtained the living. We get some little information about this vicar from a case heard in the Duchy Court in 6th Elizabeth [1563-4], from which it appears that William Fleetwood, as the Queen's Sergeant of the Duchy, by indenture dated at Westminster 1st April, 1st Elizabeth [1559], granted a lease to Edward Williams, gent., of five acres of land called Michell Turley and Little Turley, in Claughton, then in the occupation of John Blackburn, and afterwards sold to Anthony White; but at the instigation of William Kirkby and George Kirkby, gentlemen, John Blackburn re-entered, and tried by force to keep possession. This was the case for the plaintiff. The defence was that long before the Queen's lease was executed Michael Thornborough, clark, late vicar of St. Michaels, and other persons, were seised of the said lands, and by their deed dated 8th April, 28th Henry VIII. [1534], granted them to William Kirkby, Esq., for 60 years, at an annual rental of six shillings. The rejoinder to this is that the lands were part of the dissolved chantry³ (see p. 59). In a bill dated 13th August, 3rd Edward VI. [1549], relative to the purchase from the King of part of the parsonage lands of St. Michaels, Thornborough is mentioned as

¹ Canon Raines gives *William*; Chet. Soc., vol. lx. p. 220.

² Dodsworth MSS., 149 T. 99; and *St. George Visitation*, 1613.

³ Duchy Pleadings, Elizabeth, xix. F. 22.

then vicar; he had, however, at that time been dead at least a few weeks.¹

THOMAS CROSS, 1549-1576.

Thomas Cross was instituted on 16th July, 1549, on the death of Michael Thornborough, by the nomination of George Kirkby and Nicholas Laurenson, gentlemen, who were for that turn patrons of the church.²

For some time before his appointment he had acted as chantry priest (see p. 60), and was in receipt of a pension for life;³ he was in 1st Edward VI. [1547-8] 40 years old. In 1549-50 he was accused, with others, of having taken part in the forcible ejectment of occupiers of certain lands, late part of the dissolved chantry. (See p. 59.)

In 1552 Sir Thomas Crosse is named as the vicar (see p. 63). In March, 1558, the Bishop of Chester appointed him and the vicars of Garstang and Kirkham to take the accounts required for the administration of the goods of Thomas Clifton of Westby, Esq., deceased;⁴ and in 1560 he attests the will of Richard Syngleton as Sir Thomas Crosse, vicar of St. Michaels. Thomas Crosse, as vicar, answered at a Visitation in 1562. He died about 6th January, 19th Elizabeth [1576-7].⁵

ADAM WOLFENDEN, 1577-1628.

He was instituted 27th June, 1577,⁶ on the presentation of the Queen. In 1610 he made a return of the recusants in the parish. (See p. 63.)

His name appears in both the lists of the contributions for the use of "the County Palatine of Rhine," in 1620 and 1622; in

¹ Aug. Office, 3rd Edward VI.

² *Institution Book, Chester*, vol. i. p. 35.

³ Duchy of Lanc. Decrees, Div. 5 and 6, 21st Elizabeth.

⁴ Chet. Soc., vol. liv. p. 74.

⁵ Duchy Pleadings, lxvi. E. 4a; and Decrees, Div. 5 and 6, 21st Elizabeth.

⁶ Piccope's MSS., vol. xvi.

the former he subscribed £1 12s. 7½d., and in the latter £1 18s. 4d.¹

Considering the length of time that this vicar held the living it is remarkable that so little is known about him. On the 29th December, 1628, he sent his resignation to the Bishop, pleading that he was "above the age of fourscore years, having been vicar above the space of 50 years, and being now infirm and old," and he desires his lordship to institute in his place, "upon lawful presentment," Nicholas Bray, clerk, whom he knows to be "a sufficient honest man."²

His will was proved at Richmond in 1630 (dated 19th March in that year), and in it he expressed a desire to be buried in the church of St. Michaels. He left £10 to his servant; £4 to his cousin Josua Andrews; and the residue of his estate to James Cartmell and Jane Cartmell his wife.

NICHOLAS BRAY,³ 1628-1650.

Of the birth and parentage of Nicholas Bray nothing is known. It is, however, not improbable that he was the son of Robert Bray of Poulton-le-Fylde, who, between 1605 and 1617, had there several children baptized, one of whom was Thomas Bray. In February, 1621-2, a contribution from the clergy of Chester was made, when Mr. Bray appears as schoolmaster at Garstang⁴ [Kirkland School]. How long he remained here is uncertain, but in a deposition referring to a meeting of recusants in Quernmore Park, near Lancaster, dated 12th October, 1625, he is described as "Mr. Nicholas Bray of Claughton, *sometime* schoolmaster at Garstang." On the 17th of the same month he

¹ Dr. Bridgeman's MSS. (*See* Rec. Soc. of Lanc. and Ches., vol. xii. pp. 55, 68.)

² Bishop's Register, Chester.

³ Baines, in his *History of Lancashire*, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd editions, puts Robert Carr as being instituted 22nd September, 1628. This could not be, as Wolfenden had not at that time resigned. Carr was vicar of Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire, 1624-1639 *et seq*

⁴ Ledger of Dr. Bridgeman; Rec. Soc., vol. xii. p. 69.

wrote a letter to the Bishop, giving information as to the doings of the "chief recusants of the county."¹ In April, 1628, he was "minister of Garstang" [St. Thomas's church], and in that capacity signs the register of Stalmine, where he had officiated at a baptism. He no doubt held this cure in 1626, as on the 9th October in that year he is described in the Garstang register as "Nich' Bray, Prebit'."

On the recommendation of the last vicar (see p. 114) he was presented by William Johnson to the living of St. Michaels, and was instituted 31st December, 1628. Probably in consequence of some informality he appears to have shortly afterwards resigned the living "into the hands of the King," and to have been again presented on 8th March, 1629.² The exact date of his second institution has not been preserved, but he paid his composition for "first-fruits" on the 26th of June following.

In June, 1650, he was still vicar, and the vicarage was said to be worth to him £50 a year.³ On the testimony of John Vicars,⁴ Bray was a "very zealous Presbyterian," but to gain "an augmentation to his living" he took the Engagement, and became a "great zealot for the independent faction," and on the order being issued to pull down the King's arms in churches he was "so hot therein that he would needs (as he did) pull them down himself, and sent the boards on which the King's arms were painted home to his house, intending to have made a doore of them to one of his rooms of his house. But it pleased the Lord presently to strike him with a sudden and violent sickness, whereof he presently dyed, and those boards were made his coffin to bury him in."

The order to take down the Royal arms was made on 9th August, 1649, and we have distinct evidence that the vicar was alive in June, 1650. It is probable, however, that his death took

¹ *History of Garstang*, p. 150.

² Bishop's Register, Chester. In the Subsidy from Clergy, 1624, his name appears as vicar—this, however, is clearly an error.

³ Church Survey.

⁴ *Dagon Demolished*, 1660.

place shortly after the latter date. The registers of Garstang give the baptism of three of his children, viz. :—

“25 March, 1622-3, Alicia, filia M^{ri} Nicholaii Bray.

9 Nov., 1626, Augustine, filia Nic. Bray, prebit’.

4 April, 1630, Thomas, filius Mr. Nich. Bray, vicar of St. Michaels.”

In 1641 Nicholas Bray signed the Protestation as vicar, and amongst the other signatures are those of his wife Elizabeth and his daughters Ciceley and Alice Bray.

In Baines’ *History of Lancashire* he is said to have been succeeded by William Bray, who is put down as having been instituted before 1650. This must be wrong ; if such a person ever held the cure (which is not likely) it could only have been after June, 1650, and then only for a very short time.

HENRY JENNY, M.A., 1651.

In September, 1651, Henry Jenny appears as minister of St. Michaels.¹ He was a Master of Arts, and had for several years been curate of Stalmine, where he had £50 granted to him by the Committee of Plundered Ministers.² He was probably only here for a very short time, and all trace of his subsequent career is lost. The state of the church at this time was such that records of the appointments to livings are very meagre. Possibly the William Bray mentioned by Baines (see above) succeeded Jenny.

NATHANIEL BAXTER, 1659-1662.

Nathaniel Baxter, on 9th May, 1653, matriculated at Jesus College, Cambridge, being described on the books as of the county of Chester, and a “pensioner.” Unfortunately, his parents

¹ I cannot give the authority for this, but I find a note to this effect in my MSS., and am sure that it is correct.

² Church Survey.

names are not given. Calamy says that he was born at Astle, near Chelford. He was a friend of the Rev. Henry Newcome, who in his *Diary*, 29th September, 1657, writes: "Mr. Nathaniel Baxter, having commenced Bachelor, by the advice of Mr. Woodcock and his desire to me also on his behalf, came to live with me to have the benefit of our library, &c.; and he was a great comfort to me, being a very honest-hearted man, and of exemplary conversation. After a time he repeated and prayed with the people, in summer time in the open congregation, which was a great advantage and entrance to him, and also a great benefit to the people, for our Sabbaths then were full days, no time to spare or lost by this means. He was with me not so long as he desired, being laden with invitations, and at last by Mr. Ambrose his means he was settled at Michaels near Garstang." Whilst with Newcome he made the acquaintance of all the leading men of the nonconformist school.

On 15th February, 1659, he was ordained by the Presbyters of the First Lancashire Classis in Manchester, having previously been examined as to his fitness for the ministry.¹ He was no doubt shortly afterwards appointed to St. Michaels.

On the 11th June, 1660, Newcome set out on horseback for Manchester, accompanied by his wife, two children, Henry Mainwareing, and Nathaniel Baxter, who was on his way to Cambridge to take his M.A. degree. They arrived at Allerton on the 16th June, and on the Sunday following Baxter preached there in the forenoon and Newcome in the afternoon, and they had, the diarist says, "sweetness in the duty." On the 20th June they parted company "beyond Sawtree," the one to go to the University and the other to London.² Nathaniel Baxter took his M.A. at Jesus College in 1660.

His stay at St. Michaels was short, as in 1662 he was ejected, after the passing of the Act of Uniformity. He then went to Aldworth, near Rotherham, where, according to Calamy, he was

¹ Minutes of Classis.

² *Autobiography of Henry Newcome*, pp. 77 and 122.

chaplain to Sir William Middleton, and whilst there he was invited by Mr. Pegg of Beauchief Hall, in Derbyshire, to preach in the old Abbey Church near the hall, and on receiving an offer from the same gentleman of £16 a year, he decided to accept it, and he preached regularly in the Abbey for 17 years, and during that time he used the Common Prayer Book. He had now a family of young children, and to obtain for them a better education he removed to Sheffield, where he preached each Sunday either in his own house or in that of some nonconformist in the district.

Nathaniel Baxter died at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, in September, 1697, aged about 65. He had five sons, four of whom were ministers. (1) Samuel Baxter, his eldest son, was pastor of a congregation at Ipswich; he was there for 39 years, and died 19th July, 1740, aged 70.¹ (2) Nathaniel, went through a theological training, "lived to compose a sermon but never preached it." (3) Thomas, was for several years assistant minister to Dr. Thomas Colton of York, where he died in September, 1710. (4) Benjamin, preached in private houses in the town of Nottingham, in the time of Queen Anne, when the public worship of nonconformists was against the law; he died at Nottingham 19th February, 1714-15.

JOHN GREENWOOD, 1663-1668.

He was instituted to the vicarage 5th March, 1663,² and his name appears as chairman at the vestry meetings up to 12th May, 1668.

THOMAS ROBINSON, 1668-9-1715.

Thomas Robinson, clerk, was instituted 25th February, 1668-9, on the nomination of William Johnson, Esq.³ On 14th February, 1669-70, he married, at Poulton, Katherine, the daughter of

¹ O. Heywood's *Diary*.

² Exchequer Records, Institutions.

³ *Ibid*.

Edward Fleetwood, son of Sir Paul Fleetwood of Rossal, knight. He died in November, 1714, and was buried on the 11th November at St. Michaels; and there is a memorandum in the churchwardens' book that he had been vicar for 46 years. He had a (1) son who married, in October, 1712, Margaret, daughter of Richard Fleetwood of Rossal;¹ they would be second cousins to each other. This wedding is referred to in Thomas Tyldesley's *Diary*² for October: "On our returne founde y^e new marry^d couple, viz., Cosin Margaret Fleetwood and parson Robinson, son, merchant." (2) Thomas, buried at St. Michaels 1st October, 1687; and a daughter Katherine, buried 14th October, 1686.

RICHARD CROMLEHOLME, 1715-1729.

The Crombleholmes of the Cross, in Kirkland,³ and those of Crombleholme Fold, in Goosnargh,⁴ were of the same stock, and probably descended from the Crombleholmes of Dutton, and there is little doubt but that between these and the vicar of St. Michaels a relationship existed; but it is somewhat singular that the two vicars of this name both spelt their names without the "b" (Cromleholme). Of the early days or parentage of the first of these considerable research has failed to produce any information.

In 1709 Richard Cromleholme was curate of Hambleton, in the parish of Kirkham, and retained that position until his appointment to St. Michaels, to which he was presented 10th November, 1715, on the nomination of Thomas Clitherall of Elswick, gent., patron for that turn.⁵ In the same year that he became vicar he purchased the advowson of the church (see p. 45), and in 1720 he, jointly with others, bought a portion of the forfeited estates of the Butlers of Rawcliffe, from which it would appear that he was a man of means.

¹ *History of Poulton*, p. 165.

² Page 60.

³ *History of Garstang*, p. 259.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 175.

⁵ Bishop's Register, Chester.

He died 16th April, 1729, and was buried in the Butler's chapel (see p. 73). His widow died in 1740. He left a will,¹ which was dated the very day of his death, and proved at Richmond 13th November following. He is described as of Upper Rawcliffe-cum-Tarniker, clerk, and as being sick and feeble. He directs that all his lands in Stalmine-cum-Stana, Hales Hall, and elsewhere in Out Rawcliffe and Middle Rawcliffe be sold; his house and lands in Hambleton he gives to his daughter Elizabeth; his lands in Goosnargh to his daughter Agnes; to his son William his lands in Dutton called Smithbotham; all his household goods he bequeathed to his wife, with two of his best cows (of her own choosing), the best horse, a cart with furniture thereto, but with the proviso that at her decease she is to give to his son Edward "the silver tankard." The residue of his estate, together with the advowson of St. Michaels, he left to his son Edward; and he appoints his wife, Cornelius Fox of Preasall, and Thomas Dobson of Rawcliffe, to be his executors.

Richard Cromleholme had issue: (1) Edward, baptized at Hambleton 7th August, 1709; died, probably *s.p.*, before 1752.² (2) Elizabeth, baptized at Hambleton 30th July, 1712; married Nathan Arderne; living in 1752. (3) Isabel, baptized at Hambleton 20th June, 1714; buried at St. Michaels 1728. (4) Agnes, baptized at St. Michaels 22nd June, 1715; she married Richard, the son of Richard Harrison of Bankfield in Kirkham and Alice Fayle his wife; she was buried at St. Michaels 18th June, 1768, and left issue two sons, Richard and Cuthbert Harrison.³ (5) William, baptized at St. Michaels 19th September, 1722, where he was buried 17th November, 1754; his will⁴ was dated 19th December, 1752, and proved at Lancaster in 1754; in it he

¹ In it he spells his name Cromleholme.

² From his mother's will, proved 1740, it appears that he "contracted many considerable debts amounting to a large sum," and had released his land to Allan Harrison, Esq., subject to an annuity of £30 to his mother.

³ Pedigree of Harrisons of Bankfield, *History of Kirkham*, p. 189.

⁴ In this will the name is spelt Cromòleholme.

is described as mariner, late of Liverpool but now of Bankfield. He bequeathed to his wife Agnes all the goods which he had before or after her marriage, also his silver tankard, etc.; other parts of his plate he gave to his nephew Richard, son of his brother-in-law Richard Harrison; his tenement in Elswick, which belonged to his brother Edward (charged with a debt of £600), he left also to his nephew in trust; his tenement called Smithbottams in Dutton he gave to his wife, who was to give to his sister, Elizabeth Ardern, £6. Finally he declared it his will that if his wife should bear him a child, then his estates were to go to such son or daughter. (6) Margaret, baptized at St. Michaels 19th September, 1722; died in infancy. (7) Mary buried at St. Michaels in 1728.

WILLIAM CROMLEHOLME,¹ 1729–1765.

Edward Cromleholme of St. Michaels, gentleman, son and heir of Richard Cromleholme, clerk, deceased, presented William Cromleholme, clerk, to the living, and he was instituted 24th June, 1729.² The relationship between the patron and the vicar has not been ascertained, probably they were cousins.

Amongst the freemen admitted by the corporation of Garstang, in 1730, was the vicar of St. Michaels, and shortly afterwards he married Ann, daughter of Alexander Butler of Kirkland, Esq.³

Although vicar of St. Michaels for nearly 36 years, little is known of him. His wife died 25th October, 1764, aged 64 years (see monument,⁴ p. 72), and he died 18th July following, and his will was proved at Lancaster in December of the same year. By his will he bequeathed all his estate in Great Eccleston and Elswick, called Water Gate, to his son Alexander, to whom

¹ Like his predecessor he always spelt the name without the *h*.

² Bishop's Register, Chester.

³ *History of Garstang*, pp. 64 and 227.

⁴ A monument in Garstang church also records the event.

he also gave his silver "tobacoe" box, books, and manuscripts; to his daughter Elizabeth he bequeathed his freehold estate in Catterall and Claughton, called Sturzacker Houses;¹ to his son William he left his cottage and land in Outrawcliffe, formerly called Primat House; the residue to his three children. He appointed as his executors Alexander Butler of Kirkland, his sister-in-law Jane Butler, and his daughter Elizabeth Cromleholme.

He had issue: (1) Alexander Cromleholme, born in 1735 or 1736; graduated B.A. at Queen's College, Oxford, 3rd February, 1758, and M.A. 19th July, 1760. He was for some time domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln;² he was also vicar of Staines, in Middlesex, rector of Beachampton in the county of Bucks., and rector of Sherrington; the latter rectory he held for 29 years. He was also an active Justice of the Peace. He died 31st October, 1810, aged 74 years.³ He married (1st) Martha St. John of West Court near Reading, and (2nd) Miss Emma Draper of Winchester. A monument in Sherrington church marks the burial place of the Rev. Alexander Cromleholme, as well as that of Emma his only daughter, who died 17th July, 1803, aged 7 years, and of his widow Emma Cromleholme, who died at Leamington 1st July, 1828, aged 78 years. (2) William Cromleholme, died unmarried. (3) Elizabeth Cromleholme, she was one of the benefactors to the parish school (see chapter VII.), and for some years lived at Preston. Her will was dated 11th August, 1813; she died 17th May, 1817, unmarried.

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ROBERT OLIVER, 1765-1768.

He was instituted 24th September, 1765, on the nomination of Richard Whitehead of Preston. He was the son of Thomas

¹ Left to his wife by the will of her father.

² He was also chaplain to the Bishop of Durham.

³ *Gent. Mag.*, 1810.

Oliver of the Worcester College (or school), gentleman; he matriculated at Worcester College, Oxford, 15th June, 1727, aged 17 years; he afterwards went to Merton College, where he took his M.A. degree 24th May, 1734.¹ He was ordained at Worcester in 1734. On the 20th October, 1737, he was appointed by the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Preston to the head mastership of the school of the town; his salary was £50 a year, with a house and garden adjoining the school. From his testimonials it appears that he had then been living in Preston for three years, so that he must have left Worcester soon after his ordination.²

Robert Oliver resigned the vicarage of St. Michaels in 1768, having on the 20th June, 1734, been instituted vicar of Warton-in-Lonsdale, which living he also resigned in 1775.³

This thorough-going pluralist also for some years held the curacy of St. George's chapel, Preston, and possibly from the multiplicity of his offices he owed his dismissal from the head mastership of the grammar school, which took place on the 3rd February, 1744, in consequence of his having been "for some time greatly remiss and negligent of his duty." This dismissal either did not take effect for many years or he resumed his duties, as in 1762 he was still described on the Guild Roll as "schoolmaster of Preston," and it was not until 10th June, 1765, that his successor was appointed.

He did not reside at Warton, and his duties there were discharged by his curate, the Rev. Thomas Hest, who succeeded to the vicarage on his resignation in December, 1775.

He was the author of "a sermon preached at Lancaster, at the Assizes held by the Honourable Sir Thomas Barnet, knight, on Tuesday, March 21, 1748-9. By R. Oliver, M.A., curate of St. George's Chapel, and Head Master of the Grammar School

¹ College Books.

² Bishop of Chester's Register.

³ In 1743 he signs as vicar of Warton a testimonial as to a character of Randal Andrews, a candidate for the vicarage of Preston.

in Preston, and Vicar of Warton near Lancaster."¹ In 1762 he had a son George living at Preston.

ANTHONY SWAINSON, 1768-1784.

Anthony Swainson was the second son of the Rev. Christopher Swainson, B.A., curate of Goosnargh, curate of Copp in Lancashire, and rector of Staveley.² He was born in 1742, and graduated at Worcester College, Oxford, B.A. 26th June, 1764, and M.A. 13th May, 1767; and subsequently became a Fellow of the University College, Oxford. On the 2nd August, 1768, on the nomination of Richard Whitehead, Esq., he was instituted vicar of St. Michaels on the cessation of Robert Oliver.

This vicar is said to have led an easy-going bachelor life, kept a pack of hounds, was very popular, whilst his neglect in the collection of his tithes gave much trouble to his successor. He was so attached to his canine friends that on the day of his death (so tradition says) he had his pack brought to him that he might call them over and take leave of them.³ Anthony Swainson was never married. He died 5th June, 1784, aged 42. There is a monument to his memory in the church. (See p. 69.)

CHARLES BUCK, 1784-1789.

This vicar was a descendant of a long line of clergy, going back to the Rev. James Buck, vicar of Stradbrook, in Suffolk, who preached a sermon before the House of Lords on the restoration of Charles II., the great grandson of whom was the Rev. Charles Buck, vicar of Kirkham from 1744 to 1771,⁴ whose only son is the subject of this notice. He was admitted a pensioner at St. John's College, Cambridge, 6th November, 1772, and graduated B.A. in 1778 and M.A. in 1781. On 17th July, 1784,

¹ London, printed by W. Sandby, 1749.

² See *History of Goosnargh*, p. 33.

³ Letter from C. L. Swainson, Esq. (Hewitson's *Our Country Churches*, p. 445.)

⁴ See *History of Kirkham*, p. 83.

he was instituted to St. Michaels, on the nomination of John Swainson of Preston, merchant ; he was described as "of Kirkham."¹ He only held the vicarage for a little over five years, having in 1789 been appointed curate of Warton, and on the 18th June, 1790, he was instituted to the perpetual curacy of Goosnargh, which however he resigned in the August following. He was at this time rector of Heysham, near Lancaster (having been appointed in July, 1789), but this also he relinquished in 1791. On 3rd March, 1797, he was appointed curate of Woodplumpton, but resigned in 1803.

He died 4th May, 1808, having married Alice the daughter of — Ormond, and had issue : (1) William Buck of Preston, who married Miss Maria Quartley and had issue a son Charles and a daughter Maria ; (2) Henry Rishton, lieutenant in the 33rd Regiment of Foot, killed at Waterloo ; (3) Charles Buck of Preston, solicitor, died 1844, *s.p.* ; (4) James,² lieutenant in the 21st Dragoons, died 1816 ; (5) Elizabeth, wife of Robert William Hopkins of Preston, clerk to the Crown ; (6) Alice, died 1864 ; and (7) Ellen, died about 1814.

HUGH HORNBY, 1789-1847.

Hugh Hornby was a younger son of Hugh Hornby of Kirkham, Esq., and Margaret his wife. He was born 22nd August, 1765 ; he graduated at Christ College, Cambridge, A.B. 1787, M.A. 1790. On the 19th October, 1789, he was instituted to the vicarage of St. Michaels, on the nomination of his eldest brother Joseph Hornby, who was patron for that turn. On the 31st January, 1804, he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Whitworth, in the parish of Rochdale,³ where (as he was non-resident) his duties were performed by a curate. He resigned

¹ Bishop's Register.

² Monument in Kirkham Church (see *History of Kirkham*).

³ The patrons were James Starkey, William Langton, Mary Langton, Ann Hornby, and Hugh Hornby. (See *History of Rochdale*, p. 175.)

the appointment in 1829 in favour of the Rev. Richard Parkinson, B.D., author of *The Old Church Clock*, who had for some years been curate of St. Michaels.

Mr. Hornby married (1st) Ann, the daughter of Joseph Starkey, M.D., of Redvales, who died 4th January, 1847. He had issue William Hornby, who succeeded him as vicar.

WILLIAM HORNBY, 1847-1885.

The Rev. Archdeacon Hornby, M.A., was appointed vicar on the death of his father. He resigned the living in 1885.

PHIPPS JOHN HORNBY

Is the present vicar.

CHAPTER VI.

NONCONFORMITY IN ST. MICHAELS.

ELSWICK CHAPEL.

ALL that is known of the origin of this chapel is contained in the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners, made in 1650, who say that "the inhabitants of Elswick being five miles from their parish church, *have lately*, with the voluntary and free assistance of some neighbouring townes, erected a chapel in Elswick, fiftie pounds *p. ann.*, by order from the Committee of Plundred Ministers beinge allowed to such minister as the said Comittee shall approue of, none as yet being allowed; the township consistinge of fiftie families, they humbly desire it may be made a parish, and that competent maintenance may bee allowed to the minister there."¹ From the above report it is clear that the chapel was originally built as a chapel-of-ease to the mother church, not very long before 1650,² but that the troubled times which followed its erection prevented its being endowed, and for a time at least it was probably unused. In 1672 the Toleration Act was passed, which granted to the non-conformists the right to meet in buildings which had been duly licensed, and in that year we find this chapel held by the Presbyterians, to whom permission was given to use it as a place of

¹ Commonwealth Survey (Rec. Soc., vol. i. p. 149).

² It is not named in the Lancashire Classical Presbyteries in 1646.

worship. The fact that the nonconformists had undoubted possession of it at this time, goes far to prove that its original founders were mostly strong presbyterians, as was Nicholas Bray the then vicar of St. Michaels; the building was erected on common land called the Lees, and was never consecrated by the Bishop.¹

Probably the first regular minister of Elswick chapel was the Rev. Cuthbert Harrison, who was the son of Richard Harrison of Newton, near Kirkham, where he was born in 1621, and after taking a B.A. degree at Cambridge, he was ordained 27th November, 1651, by the Seventh Lancashire Presbyterian Classis to officiate at Singleton chapel (in Kirkham), from whence he removed to Shankell, in the county of Armagh. In 1662 he was ejected from this cure, and, on the evidence of his son, "he narrowly escaped with his life, in a ragged disguise, for England," where "his beloved people" had "preserved his goods for him."² After his expulsion from Ireland he is said to have preached at Bankfield and other houses in the Fylde, and to have also practised physic.³

In 1671-72 the chapel at Elswick was licensed by Royal authority, and here Cuthbert Harrison was the minister. The following is a copy of this grant:—

"Charles, by the grace of God, etc. In pursuance of our declaration of the 15th of March, 1671-72, we have allowed and we hereby allow of the meeting-house at Elswick Lees, in the parish of St. Michaels, in our county of Lancaster, to be a place for the use of such as do not conform to the Church of England, who are of the persuasion commonly called Congregational, to meet and assemble in, in order to hear public worship and devotion; and all and singular our officers and ministers—ecclesiastical, civil, and military—whom it may concern, are to take due notice hereof; and every and every one of them are

¹ Gastrell's *Not. Cest.*, p. 452.

² Letter in possession of Edmund Bryning of Kirkham, Esq.

³ *Christian Reformer* for 1843, p. 473.

strictly charged and required to hinder any tumults or disturbance, and to protect them in their said meetings and assemblies. Given at our Court at Whitehall the 16th day of July, by his Majesty's command.

CLIFFORD."

Only for a few months was Cuthbert Harrison allowed to remain here in peace, when an Act of Parliament was passed declaring the above and similar licenses to be illegal. After this he continued to live at Bankfield in Kirkham, where he was in frequent controversy with the vicar of the parish, the particulars of which, and an account of the family, will be found in the *History of Kirkham*.¹ He died 16th October, 1681, and was buried at Kirkham.

From the closing of the chapel in 1672 to 1688 its history is necessarily a blank, nor is there any record of its ministers until 1703, when the Rev. Jonathan Nightingale "received a call," but it is not clear that he accepted it; in any case he could not have been here long, as he died in 1705.

The Rev. Robert Moss was invited by the congregation to be their minister on 27th June, 1714, but it was not until the 10th July, 1717, that he settled at Elswick.² Of the parentage of Mr. Moss nothing is known except that his mother died 16th September, 1745, aged 80, and his father, at the age of 82, on 20th March, 1749-50.³

The feeling which at the early part of Mr. Moss's ministry existed between the churchmen and nonconformists in the district may be gathered from the following extract from the Woodplumpton church register: "1722, 27 May, Edward, son of James Billington of Catforth Quarter, baptized (*if I may so call it*) at Elswick chapel by a Dissenting teacher."

The Rev. Peter Walkden⁴ records a visit to Elswick on 3rd

¹ Chetham Society, vol. xcii.

² The Rev. B. Nightingale's *Lancashire Nonconformity*, p. 87.

³ Elswick Old Church Books.

⁴ *Diary*, p. 47.

October, 1729: "Rid direct to Crossmoor to Mr. Moss's quarters, and I put up my mare there; then Mr. Moss being somewhat better, he and I walked together to Elswick; the people being come, I went into the pulpit and prayed, etc. So I went with Mr. Moss, Mr. Pilkington, Thomas Davis, and others, to a little house in the town end, and got some refreshments. I paid nothing, but came back to Mr. Moss's quarters and got my coat and mare, and came with Mr. Pilkington¹ to the stone bridge, where we crossed and found Mr. Cardwell better."

It was in Mr. Moss's time that the second chapel was built [in 1753]. He died 2nd April, 1759, and in the chapel yard is a tombstone bearing the following inscription:—

"Here are interred the Remains of the
Reverend Robert Moss,
A worthy minister of Christ, a man generally esteemed
and loved, who served his Lord in a useful and
exemplary manner at Elswick 44 years,
And died April 2nd, aged 71, A.D. 1759."

In May and August, 1761, the registers of the chapel were signed by J. Wilding.² He was a native of Leyland, and was subsequently minister of Congleton and Prescott.

Shortly after this the name of John Aspinall appears in the register as the minister, and he was followed by the Rev. Mr. Tunstall, who signs for the first time on 14th August, 1768. Socinianism was at this time making its way amongst the old congregationalists, and probably Mr. H. Tunstall was affected by it, as in or about 1774 the well-known Captain Scott desiring to preach here was refused the keys of the chapel by its minister; the trustees, however, interfered, and he was admitted and preached.³

¹ Minister at Walton and Preston.

² He was not ordained until May, 1762.

³ The Rev. B. Nightingale's *Lancashire Nonconformity*, p. 89.

Mr. Tunstall left shortly after this, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Phillips, who only remained until the end of 1780 or early in 1781, when the Rev. R. Simpson came, who also only stayed a few months. He was afterwards minister at Bolton, and became tutor of the Hoxton Academy, where he had conferred on him, by the University of Glasgow, the degree of D.D.

Timothy Senier was the next minister. He was ordained at Elswick 19th October, 1785. About the year 1794 he seceded from the Congregationalists, and became a Baptist (see p. 133). He died 11th February, 1796, aged 34 years; he was buried at Elswick.

The Rev. Abraham Hudswell followed Mr. Senier; he removed to Bingley in 1800, and was afterwards at Morley, where he died 27th February, 1838.

The Rev. David Edwards came to Elswick in 1800, and was ordained 5th August in the following year; he held the appointment for forty years, resigning in 1841. He died at the house of his brother in Hertfordshire 4th July, 1843. During his ministry the old registers of the chapel (for 18th century) were partly destroyed by fire.¹

The Rev. Joseph Armitage came to Elswick from Barnsley in 1841, and like his predecessor he held the ministry here for over forty years, and which he resigned in 1877, retiring to his native town Heckmondwike, where he died 22nd December, 1885, aged 80 years.² Mr. Armitage was followed by the Rev. W. H. Stranger, who only remained a few months.

The present minister is the Rev. John Robinson.

As already stated the original chapel was built at Elswick Lees; the one which replaced it is still standing, and used as a

¹ What remains of them are now at Somerset House. Mr. Edwards left an account of the accident, from which it appears that a disease from which he suffered obliged him to take opiates, from the effects of which he fell asleep in his study, having the registers on a table before him. When he awoke he found himself on the floor, and the table and books blazing, the former having fallen against the fire.

² For the list and account of the ministers of Elswick I am mainly indebted to the Rev. B. Nightingale's *Lancashire Nonconformity*.

Sunday school. It is not on the same site as the first one ; its architecture is of a simple kind, and has been described as "perhaps a little better than a barn."¹ On a stone in its porch is the date of its erection, 1753.

The present church was opened 28th May, 1874. It is built on land given by Miss Harrison (a descendant of the Rev. Cuthbert Harrison) ; it is a handsome building. The turret, which is 82 feet high, was erected at the cost of R. C. Richards of Clifton Lodge, near Preston, Esq.

WOODPLUMPTON WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

This was built in 1819 ; it was restored about ten years ago. It contains a tablet to the memory of the Wesleyan missionary, William Threlfall, son of Richard Threlfall of Hollowforth, who was born 6th June, 1799 ; in 1821 he went out to South Africa as a missionary, and was murdered by the bushmen of Namaqualand in October, 1824.

CATFORTH PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

About the year 1815 a body of Ranters (as they were then called) was established here, which met from time to time in each others houses, and subsequently in a barn in Chapel Lane, near to which their first chapel was built. In 1863 it became too small, and the present building was erected in 1863, the old chapel being utilised as a Sunday school.

RAWCLIFFE WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

In 1811 Moses Holden of Preston paid a visit to this district, and recorded in his *Diary* that there were in Rawcliffe only two Methodists, and in St. Michaels seven.

In 1837 the Wesleyans were in the habit of meeting at each others houses for devotional purposes, but in that year they began

¹ Hewitson's *Our Country Churches*, p. 414.

to assemble in a joiner's shop belonging to Mr. Robert Curwen, who placed it at their disposal, and a Sunday school was established. In 1844 a chapel was built, and at first a fair congregation attended it, but of latter years, from various causes, this has fallen off. At the quarterly meeting of the Garstang Circuit, on 31st December, 1873, it was decided to discontinue the services in this chapel on account of the "bad condition of the building, the smallness of the congregation, and the great want of men to work the place." The building is now on sale.

INSKIP BAPTIST CHAPEL.

In 1794 the Rev. Timothy Senier (see p. 131), minister of Elswick chapel, left that denomination, and with a few of his old congregation used to meet for devotional purposes in an old thatched building near Inskip. In 1815 the Baptists had a room in Myerscough, but on the 20th August, 1816, a division having taken place, some of them met in the old school at Inskip, which they subsequently used as a meeting house. The first minister here was the Rev. Edward Parkins of Huncoat, who came in August, 1816, but only remained a short time. In 1817 the Rev. Joseph Lakelin was the minister; he also kept a small school in the village. The school house, which was still used on Sundays for worship, having become too small, the present chapel was built, which was opened 17th October, 1817.¹ Mr. Lakelin resigned in November, 1822. Inskip chapel was for many years the only Baptist chapel in the district.

GREAT ECCLESTON WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

Previous to 1841 the few Wesleyans which there were in the district held their meetings in a cottage in Chapel Street, but in that year the present chapel was built.

¹ For these particulars I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. Burroughs, who for some time was the pastor at Inskip.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PUBLIC CHARITIES.

ST. MICHAELS PARISH SCHOOL.

THE foundation of this charity is unknown, but before 1808 a sum of money amounting to £63¹ was in the hands of Joseph Fielding of Catterall, which he held in trust for the education of children in Rawcliffe and Tarnacre. This money, by indenture dated 1st January, 1808, was conveyed to trustees, who were to invest the same and employ the interest for payment of a salary to a schoolmaster or schoolmistress residing and teaching in the township.

In 1813 Miss Elizabeth Cromleholme, daughter of the Rev. W. Cromleholme (see p. 122), bequeathed £200 to the trustees, one of whom was the Rev. Thomas Butler, rector of Bentham, and cousin to the donor, with the proviso that three poor children born in the parish should receive free instruction.

A school was built by subscription on the waste land at Upper Rawcliffe, and kept in repair by the township ;² the present school was built in 1836 by the then vicar.

BREAD MONEY.

Many of the parishes in Amounderness had charities of this description ; in 1670 one was established in Kirkham. The

¹ This is thought to include £40 given by Richard Cornall for a school in Upper Rawcliffe.

² Charity Com. Report.

origin of the St. Michaels charity is unknown, but £2 per annum was expended by the churchwardens on penny loaves, which are still distributed to the poor attending service at the parish church on the second Sunday in the month.

TERLEWAYS LAND.

Some donor, whose name has not been preserved, presented fifteen acres and two roods of land and a garden in Claughton, known as Terleways, to the vicar and churchwardens, and the custom was to apply the rent thereof to the following purposes: (1st) a dinner on 5th November each year, at which the vicar, churchwardens, and sidesmen attended; (2nd) a dinner to the choir and bellringers; (3rd) to supplement the church rate (see p. 65). On this day, in connection with this charity, a sermon was preached against popery. The rent was formerly from £33 to £34; it is now about £38, and is all used for church expenses.

GREAT ECCLESTON.

COPP SCHOOL.

Bishop Gastrell, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, states that this school had been "erected long agoe by the inhabitants," but only lately endowed.

William Fyld of Great Eccleston, yeoman, by his will, dated 26th September, 1719,¹ directed that the residue of the personal estate should be invested in land, or put out at interest, and that the produce thereof should be paid to a schoolmaster to teach scholars at Copp school, or some other place in the "liberty and compass" of the town of Great Eccleston; and that all poor

¹ Proved at Richmond in the same year. He also left 40s. charge on his lands to be paid on St. Thomas's Day "to the poorest sort of householders" in the township. A similar bequest of £20 was made by Jonathan Dobson in 1766.

people's children within the said town, or as many as his executors and their successors should think proper, should go to this school, and there be taught to read, write, and account, free. The executors of this will, and the first managers of the trust, were Jonathan Dobson, Thomas Dobson, and William Townsend, all of Great Eccleston. With the money received under this will (£250) fourteen acres of land were purchased in Great Eccleston, which in 1824 let for £50. Another benefactor to this school was William Gualter, who, by will dated 1st April, 1748, left £240 to trustees, the interest of which was to be paid to the schoolmaster on the condition that he taught free as many poor children of Great Eccleston, Little Eccleston, and Larbrick, as the trustees should elect.

Before the year 1824 the trustees decided that all those who were assessed to the window tax were not to be considered poor, so as to entitle their children to be educated free, and these paid one shilling a year for firing, and a gratuity at Shrovetide of one shilling. There were then 80 children attending the school.¹

A new school was built in 1871.

In 1726 John Fletcher was licensed by the Bishop of Chester as head master of Copp *Grammar School*, on the nomination of the trustees.³

GUALTER'S CHARITY.

William Gualter by his will dated 1st April, 1748, left two messuages and a close of land called Town Field, in Great Eccleston, to trustees, who were to sell the same, and apply the interest of the sum so obtained towards the maintenance of two poor widows of Great Eccleston, to be nominated by themselves ;

¹ Charity Com. Report.

² There was also a school at Lane Head which was endowed with £5 a year given by Thomas Clitherall, gent., in 1721. The master was to teach the poor of Great Eccleston and Inskip with Crosmore. This school was sold and the money invested, and the interest of it and the £5 a year are divided between Copp and Inskip schools.

³ Bishop's Register.

to the same trustees he gave his pew in Copp chapel, and the yearly interest of £20, to defray the expenses of their meetings and for their trouble. In 1778 the sum standing to the credit of this charity was £58, and was in the hands of John France, Esq.

LONGWORTH'S CHARITY.

This consists of the interest of £20 left by Ellen Longworth of Preston, whose will was dated 19th November, 1789. It was to be applied for the purchase of bread, to be distributed on Sundays to the poor attending service at Copp chapel. The conditions of this bequest are still complied with.

ELSWICK.

HOOLE'S CHARITY.

This charity was founded by Elizabeth Hoole, whose will was dated 26th April, 1727, by which she charged a meadow in Elswick, called Bessy Hull's meadow (which she gave to a Roman Catholic chapel in Great Eccleston), with £3 a year to be given to the poor of Elswick.

INSKIP, SOWERBY, AND TARNACK.

KNOWLES' CHARITY.

By indenture dated 8th February, 1686, Thomas Knowles of Sowerby conveyed to trustees an estate called Lowdscales, situate partly in Goosnargh and partly in Chipping, the yearly profits of which (provided that he had no heirs) were to be given to the poor of Sowerby magna et parva, Inskip, Tarnacre, and Goosnargh. By a singular oversight no allowance was made for

the alteration in the value of the estate, it being distinctly directed that 50s. a year should be paid to the poor of each of the four districts and £2 per annum allowed for the trustees, whilst the residue was to go to pay taxes and repairs.

Thomas Knowles had a son Thomas, who survived him, and upon his death it fell into the hands of the trustees named by his father. For many years the trustees of the charity, after paying the items above mentioned, pocketed the surplus ; but in 1778 an information was filed in chancery against them, and they were ultimately compelled to render an account of their stewardship, when it was found that £286 had accumulated in their hands.

An agreement was come to about the costs of the action, and John Westby of Upper Rawcliffe and three others were appointed as newtrustees. In 1824 the rent of the estate was £85 a year, and that has since been considerably increased.¹

JOLLY'S CHARITY.

This consists of the interest of £200, being what is left of an original £370 left by John Jolly by will dated 12th January, 1750. It appears that £170 of this was lost through the insolvency of one of the original trustees. The interest of this money was to be given to the poor of Elswick, the trustees to have £1 each for their trouble.

UPPER RAWCLIFFE WITH TARNACRE.

LONGWORTH'S CHARITY.

This consists of £2 10s. to the poor of these hamlets left by the will of Ralph Longworth in 1691 ; it arises from an estate called St. Michael's Hall.

¹ Charity Com. Report, 1824, and *History of Goosnargh*, p. 133.

HUDSON'S CHARITY.

John Hudson of Upper Rawcliffe, by will dated 24th May, 1722, left his estate to his son Robert Hudson and his heirs charged with the payment of 40s. a year for ever to be paid to four of the poorest persons in the township of Upper Rawcliffe and Tarnicar on St. Thomas's Day annually, to buy such things as they needed against the feast of the Nativity. This is still paid to the poor, and arises out of an estate called "Hudson's."

WOODPLUMPTON.

CATFORTH SCHOOL.

This school appears to have been founded by Alice Nicholson of Bartle, widow, who, by deed bearing date 4th January, 1661, gave to Thomas Kirkham and Thomas Nickson £100 for the maintenance of a "free school within the manor of Woodplumpton," and gave them authority "whenever it should please God to call for either of them," or for any other feoffees successively elected for that trust, and that the decedent feoffee should not leave a sufficient heir to supply his place, then the survivor should elect another person to join him in the trust. Alice Nicholson also left by her will £10 to the school (in 1664); and, in 1676, John Hudson of Lea bequeathed £20 to it on condition that the heirs of the house in which he then dwelt should be free of the said school for ever.

In the trust deed executed 12th January, 1699, it is declared that, so far as the funds would admit, the children of the inhabitants of Woodplumpton, and the heirs of the house in Lea, should be taught free. The following bequests were also made to the schools: John Hall of Catforth, in 1732, £20; James Hall of Catforth, in 1741, £10; Richard Eccles, in 1762, £10; Elizabeth Bell, in 1813, £100; Richard Threlfall, £20 (1813).¹

¹ Charity Com. Report.

In 1813, with the £380 belonging to the trust, £400 stock in the Navy Five per Cents was purchased. In 1817 a further sum of £100 was given by Ann Robinson.

The old school house was built in 1666. A few years after the building of the school the trustees applied to the Bishop for a licence for William Critchley to be head master; and, on 5th May, 1698, Joseph Coleby was licensed by the Commissioners of the Ecclesiastical Court.¹

A short time ago new schools were erected.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Ann Robinson, before-named, also left £100 whereof the interest was to be paid to the master who should teach the Sunday school in Woodplumpton church. Sometime before 1824 the Sunday school was taught in a school room in the township. The new parochial schools are now used for this purpose.

HOUGHTON CHURCH.

Thomas Houghton of Woodplumpton, by indenture dated 16th July, 1649, conveyed to Matthew Addison and others two messuages and land in Woodplumpton and Broughton, upon trust for the said Thomas Houghton for life, and after his death and the death of John Salisbury his nephew, in the first place to take up yearly out of the rents and profits 20s. for the expenses of the trust, and afterwards to apply the residue in the following manner : one part to be distributed to the poor of Preston and Grimsargh ; another part to the poor of Broughton ; a third part to the poor of Woodplumpton, Aives (Eaves), Catforth, and Bartell ; and the fourth to the poor of Alston and Elston. The distribution to be made at the discretion of the churchwardens

¹ Bishop's Register, Chester.

on the feast of St. Martin's in the winter. The estate is now let for £64 a year, which is distributed as directed by the trust deeds.

NICHOLSON'S CHARITY.

Sometime before 1672 one George Nicholson of Woodplumpton died, and left by will¹ several closes of land, which he held for a term of years unexpired, to trustees who were to give the rents and profits (except one-third, which was to go to Alice Nicholson his widow) for the yearly relief of the poor of Woodplumpton; he also gave them £200, which at the end of his lease was to be paid to the churchwardens and overseers of Woodplumpton for the use of the poor as above named. After the death of this donor a dispute arose about his estate, which, on 12th September, 1672, was settled by a decree in the Chancery Court of Lancaster, whereby it was decreed that £210, being all that was due to the poor, should be put out at interest in the names of six persons (named in the decree), and be disposed of in accordance with the wishes of the testator.

In 1813 this money was invested in the public funds.

¹ In 1666 letters of administration were granted at Richmond to the executors of a George Nicholson of Woodplumpton, but no will has been preserved.

CHAPTER VIII.

OLD HALLS AND OLD FAMILIES.

RAWCLIFFE HALL (OUT RAWCLIFFE).

THE manor of Out Rawcliffe was held by the Butlers as early as the thirteenth century (see p. 39), but the exact period when they settled here has not been satisfactorily proved. In the Subsidy Roll of 1332 (see p. 6) the name does not appear, but there is a William of the Hall, who may have been a Butler, and if so he was doubtless the father of Nicholas Boteler, who in 16th Edward II. [1322-3] was described as the son of William Boteler de Rowcliff, and as being then under age and under the wardship of the King.¹ This William may have been the son of the William referred to on p. 40, who married Joan de Siffrewast.

Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe was member of Parliament for the county in 1344, and his descendant (probably his grandson), John Boteler de Rawcliffe was High Sheriff of the county in 1392, 1401, and 1404. This John Boteler and Agnes his wife, by charter dated 2nd Henry IV. [1401], gave lands in Parva Hoole to their son Nicholas and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Kirkby, knight,² and on 22nd August, 1418, a contract was entered into for the marriage of Isabel, the daughter of Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe, and John, son of Richard de Townley (both being minors); and it appears that they were

¹ Pipe Roll, 16th Edward II.

² Dodsworth MSS., 149 T. 114.

married at the door of the church of St. Michaels-upon-Wyre, but that the husband afterwards sued for a divorce on the ground that his wife had previously contracted *per verba in presenti* in her father's orchard with John de Thornewton.¹

Nicholas Boteler was living in 1440, as in that year he released all his lands in Pulton Magna to Thomas, son of James de Harryinton;² but he died before 1st August, 1461, when John Botiler, son of Nicholas Boteler, deceased, gave to Katherine, his father's widow, certain lands in Rawcliffe.³

By charter dated 5th May, 1433, John Pereson of Pulton granted to John, the son of Nicholas Botiler of Rawcliffe, and others, all his lands in the "villa de Pulton," and on the 2nd November, 1461, John Botiler made a grant of these lands to his son Richard Botiler.⁴

In 38th Henry VI. [1457-8] this John, son of Nicholas, is described as of "Outercliffe, gent.," in a bond whereby he is bound in the sum of £40 to John Kirkby, in reference to an arbitration.⁵ John Botiler was married in 1423 to Elizabeth, daughter of William Butler of Bewsey; she died in 1428.⁶ He probably married again. He had several sons, four of whom are named in a charter bearing date 20th May, 5th Edward IV. [1465], whereby Robert Jenkinson gives lands in Esprick to William, son of John Botiler of Rauclyff, Esq., with remainder to Thomas, Richard, and John Botiler, brothers of the said William. The same names again occur in a grant of land in Freckleton, dated 24th June, 7th Edward IV. [1467], from Robert Williams.⁷ This John Botiler had issue:

(1) Nicholas, of whom presently; (2) William, settled in Esprick in Kirkham in 1503; he had a son and heir John, whose son (or grandson) William is named in the will of Nicholas

¹ Chetham Society, vol. xcix. p. 25, *Townley Inquis.*; see also *History of Poulton*, p. 15.

² Deed in possession of Fitzherbert Brockholes, Esq.

³ Butler Evidences, Piccope MSS., vol. ii. p. 353.

⁵ Dodsworth MSS., 149 T. 100.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴ Harland MSS.

⁷ Harland MSS.

Butler in 1554 (see p. 146). (3) Richard, of Laton in the parish of Bispham.

Nicholas, the eldest son of John, died before his father, and his son and heir John, dying before his grandfather, neither of them were lords of Rawcliffe; but on the death of the venerable old squire, John Boteler (who must have been at least ninety years old), on the Monday after the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, 1488, the next heir was found to be James Boteler, son of John Boteler, son of Nicholas Boteler, son of the said John Boteler, who was then twenty years old.¹ He held the manor of Rawcliffe of Thomas, Earl of Derby; he also held a large quantity of land and houses in Freckleton, Warton, Catterall, Hoole, and other places.

By charters bearing date 12th and 14th January, 15th Henry VII. [1500], he gave certain of his estates to Laurence Catterall and others in trust to the use of Anne, daughter of Richard Sherburn, knight, wife of John Boteler, son and heir apparent of the said James, for her life, with remainders. This is another instance of the not uncommon practice of the marriage of children, as John Boteler was then little over ten years old. Other of his estates in Withell in le Wodes, Chorley, and Hamilton, were by charter dated 15th January, 4th Henry VII. [1489], settled on his wife Elizabeth; his property in Wrightington, by deed dated 1st April, 16th Henry VII. [1501], he conveyed to his brother Richard for his life; and his lands in Goosnargh he granted, in 1502 [1st April, 17th Henry VII.], to Nicholas his younger son. James Boteler died 4th November, 20th Henry VII. [1504], and his next heir was his son John, then aged fourteen years.²

The *Inq. Post Mort.* of Elizabeth ("late wife³ of James Boteler, Esq."), taken at Lancaster 20th October, 1st Henry VIII, [1509], furnishes some details of interest. She was seised for life for her dower of forty messuages and over sixty acres of land of the

¹ *Inquis. Post Mort.*, Henry VII., iii. No. 43.

² *Ibid.*, No. 109.

³ It would appear that her husband was still living.

manor of Outrawcliffe, the reversion thereof belonging to John Boteler her son and heir, who, being a minor, was in the wardship of the Crown, because James Boteler (the father) held of the King as of his duchy messuages and lands in Freckleton, Goosnargh, Whittle-le-Woods, and Hamilton, by knight's service, Elizabeth Boteler had also, as part of her dower for life, houses and lands in Freckleton, Wrightington, Goosnargh, Parva Hoole, and Claughton, all of which reverted to John.

Elizabeth Boteler died 27th November, 1508, the said John then being nineteen years old. Richard Boteler, brother of James, had died 28th October, 23rd Henry VII. [1507], holding certain messuages and lands in Wrightington, the reversion of which came to his nephew John, the son of James.¹

James Boteler had two sons, John and Nicholas.

John Butler was the undoubted founder of the chantry in St. Michaels church. The portion of his will (dated 3rd December, 1528) referring to this chantry has already been quoted. His estates in Middle and Out Rawcliffe, Upper Rawcliffe, Stalmine, Goosnargh, and elsewhere, he left to his brother Nicholas and his (testator's) wife Anne, subject to certain uses; to his daughter Isabel he gave 200 marks, and to his daughter Grace 100 marks, as marriage portions. He made certain provision for the marriage of his son and heir, "if it pleased God that he should have such," failing this he made his brother Nicholas his heir, with remainders to William, son and heir of John Butler, deceased, John and George, brothers to William, and failing issue then to his (testator's) daughter Elizabeth, wife of James Standish, Esq., and his other two daughters. He died 28th April, 1533, he had no male issue. His daughters were Elizabeth, wife of James Standish, Ellen, wife of Henry Rissheton, Isabel, wife of Thomas Radcliffe; Thomasine, probably died young; and Grace,² afterwards wife of Hugh Anderton, Esq. The marriage settlement of Isabel was dated 17th January, 18th Henry VIII. [1527].³

¹ *Inq. Post Mort.*, 1st Henry VIII., iv. 33.

² *Ibid.*, vii. 4, 26th Henry VIII.

³ Butler Evidences, Piccope MSS., ii. 359.

Nicholas Butler (younger son of James) succeeded his brother, and entered into possession of the ancestral estates in 1536. He died 20th October, 1556, at Rawcliffe; his will was dated 18th November, 1st and 2nd Philip and Mary [1554]; he desired to be buried in the church of St. Michaels; his lands in Freckleton, and elsewhere he left to his executors in trust to give to his daughters, Alice, Katherine, and Margaret, 300 marks each when they attained the age of sixteen years or were married; to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Orrell of Turton, he gave a legacy; his manor of Rawcliffe he gave to his eldest son Richard, with reversion failing male issue to his younger son Henry, and in default of heirs then to William Butler of Esprick; to his servant Richard Adamson he left an annuity of 26s. 8d. He nominated his son-in-law, John Butler of Kirkland, to be his supervisor,¹ and he mentions his (testator's) bastard son James Butler.

At the time of Nicholas Butler's decease both his sons were under twenty-one years, and during the minority of Richard the capital house of Rawcliffe and the demesne lands were held by Sir Richard Houghton, and for several years the latter were allowed to be untilled and unsown.²

To a family dispute, referring to the goods and chattels of Nicholas Butler, we are indebted for the preservation of an inventory of the contents of Rawcliffe Hall in 18th Elizabeth [1575-6]. No doubt the fact of the children being infants at the time of their father's death will account for the fact that no legal proceedings were taken until nearly twenty years after his decease. The parties to the suit were Henry, Alice, and Katherine Butler, younger children of Nicholas Butler, as plaintiffs, and John Butler and others, executors of the said Nicholas, as defendants. The children of Nicholas complained that "by the custom in the county of Lancaster, children not being promoted during the lifetime of their father ought to have a reasonable

¹ *Inq. Post Mort.*, Philip and Mary, x. 4 s.d., very illegible and partly torn away.

² *Exch. Dep.*, 19th Elizabeth, ix.

part of his goods, to wit, one half thereof," and that their father died leaving goods at Rawcliffe worth 1000 marks, all of which in 1570 went into the possession of John Butler, Henry Kirkby, gentlemen, William Wodcrofte, and Thomas Barnes, executors of one James Butler, who was executor of the said Nicholas.

The defence was that James Butler had the use of divers of the goods and chattels which by deed he had given to Dorothy and Joan, his children, and committed by his will these children to the care of Henry Kirkby, one of the defendants—in this sense only were they executors of the said James.

From the following extract it will be seen that the estimated value was not reached.

Abstract of the goods of Nicholas Butler, Esq., of Rawcliffe, 1577.

Stock—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
6 fat oxen	15	6	8	28 draught oxen	79	6	8
12 calves	4	0	0	100 sheep & 60 lambs	15	0	0
11 do.	2	13	0	4 geldings & 1 stag	16	13	4
10 "theynters" ¹	4	0	0	16 nags, fillies, and			
4 steers	6	0	0	mares	17	0	0
35 kine and bulls	48	0	0	Swine	8	0	0
5 "wheyes" (4 yr. old)	6	0	0				

Crops—

Garnered crops (wheat,				80 wyndels of barley...	40	0	0
barley, malt, oats,				30 sieves of oats	30	0	0
rye, hay, and pease)	102	6	8	20 quarters of salt ...	13	6	8
Standing crops (three							
acres of rye—20 wyndels							
per acre)	10	0	0				

Implements—

7 ladders	0	5	0	2 wain ropes	0	1	8
4 cornwains	0	8	0	13 yokes, with bows,			
3 muckwains	1	5	0	and 12 teams ..	0	12	0

¹ Twinters = beasts two years old.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
3 turfswains	0	6	0	6 harrows	0	10	0
4 marlingwains	1	1	8	8 spades	0	3	4
4 ploughs and 6 coul- ters.....	0	10	0	2 sacks	0	2	0
				3 axes	0	1	4

Household Stuff—

20 feather-beds.....	10	6	8	2 salts (double gilt) ...	10	0	0
22 mattresses	6	6	8	1 salt (parcel gilt).....	3	6	8
82 coverlets	20	0	0	Nicholas his apparel...	20	0	0
70 blankets	10	0	0	My Lady his wife's ap- parel	40	0	0
16 bolsters	4	0	0	Chairs	0	10	0
18 pillows	1	0	0	Stands	0	14	0
Bed covering.....	3	6	8	"Tumells"	0	10	0
Hangings	0	15	0	Glass	1	6	8
54 pair linen sheets ...	12	0	0	Timber	8	0	0
14 pillow-bears	1	1	0	Brick	2	0	0
4 cupboard cloths ...	1	0	0	Turf	2	0	0
10 board ditto	0	10	0	Lime	0	10	0
9 round ditto	0	18	0	2 iron wedges and 5 "wymbels"	0	1	8
26 diapers and napkins	1	0	0	Tallow	1	0	0
24 linen ditto	1	6	8	Pans and cauldrons ...	2	6	8
5 towels	0	10	0	Pewter	5	0	0
11 round ditto	0	6	8	17 spoons	6	0	0
16 sacks and 2 window sheets.....	0	16	0	"Chippe" or "Nutte" ...	2	10	0
30 cushions	1	6	8	Chalice, with cover (double gilt)	3	6	8
18 "roeheads"	4	0	0	Silver and gold.....	40	0	0
6 hides.....	1	13	4	Money	5	0	0
16 chandeliers	0	10	0	Debts and covenant, 80 marks and	5	0	0
3 casks	0	3	0	Cash by hands of the bailiff.....	50	0	0
Bedticks, cupboards, chests, brewing lead, &c.	15	6	0				
Brass	4	0	0				
1 silver goblet (double gilt)	5	0	0				
				Total	£367	2	8

¹ Duchy Pleadings, 18th Elizabeth, lx. B. 25.

A house supplied with twenty feather beds and furniture to match must have been of considerable size and importance.

The eldest son Richard on coming of age, in 1562, took possession of the manor, but he shortly afterwards conveyed Rawcliffe and other estates to his younger brother Henry, who was several times called on to defend actions in the Duchy Court.

In 1564-5 [7th Elizabeth] Richard and his brother Henry are joint defendants against James Beyne, who complains that Alexander Gosener, late of Stalmine, gent., died seised of the manor of Stalmine and lands in Woodplumpton, Catterall, Gosener, and elsewhere, which descended to Margaret and Maude Gosener, his daughters and heirs, and who entered into the same, and the said Margaret, by deed dated 17th January, 36th Henry VIII. [1545], by the name of Margaret Wareinge, widow, late wife of Richard Waring, enfeoffed Nicholas Butler of Middle Rawcliffe, Esq., of all her portion of the said manor and land for ever, subject to an annual payment of £4 19s. 8d.

Afterwards the said Margaret married Arthur Beyne.

The point at issue was that Richard and Henry Butler, sons of the said Nicholas, having had possession for two years, had not paid the stipulated rent, and as they were gentlemen "of great lyvinge and greatly frynded," and the plaintiff was poor, he prayed for a writ under the Privy Seal. The defendants denied everything, and declared that no rent was due from them.¹

Little more than twelve months elapse, and the two brothers are again defendants, but the case was now more serious, as it involved the question of title to the whole of their estates, and the claimants are a very powerful combination, viz., Gilbert Gerrard and Anne his wife, Thomas Standish, Esq., John Rishton, and James Anderton. Their case is that John Butler late of Rawcliffe was seised of the manor of Middle Rawcliffe, Out Rawcliffe, Whitnel in the Woods, and lands and tenements in

¹ Duchy Pleadings, 7th Elizabeth, xxii. B. 14.

Hambleton, Stalmine, Wrightington, Hoole, etc., with 200 messuages, 6,600 acres of land, meadow and pasture, together with rents in many other places in Lancashire, and that after his death these estates descended by right to his daughters—viz., Elizabeth, who married James Standish, and had issue Thomas Standish, one of the plaintiffs; Elynor, who married Henry Rishton, and had issue John, another of the plaintiffs; Isabel, who married Thomas Radcliffe, who had issue a daughter Ann, now wife of Gilbert Gerrard, also one of the plaintiffs; Grace, married Hugh Anderton, whose son James completed the list of those who now claimed each a fourth part of those very large possessions. Their plea was a very common one—they stated that certain writings had got into the hands of the defendants, who by colour thereof had taken possession and made “secret feoffments” to divers persons.

The defence was clear and explicit. About the 25th Henry VIII. [1533-4] Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, knight, and others were enfeoffed of the premises in dispute to the use of John Butler, Esq., deceased (and his heirs), who by his will dated 25th Henry VIII. [1533-4], bequeathed his estates to Nicholas Butler, Esq., his brother, and father of the defendants. John Butler died about a year afterwards, leaving four daughters. Nicholas Butler entered into possession, and in 1st and 2nd Philip and Mary [1554-5] assured the premises in dispute to John Butler of Kirkland, Esq., in trust to use of him (Nicholas) for his life, and afterwards to his son and heir Richard and his heirs, and in default to Henry his younger son. After the death of his father, Richard Butler, on attaining his majority, took possession, but shortly afterwards assured all the premises to his younger brother and his heirs male, by force whereof he had entered into the same. The reply to all this is to the effect that John Butler had no right or power to convey to Nicholas, who had wrongfully assured the same to his son Richard.¹

¹ Duchy Pleadings, 9th Elizabeth, xxxii. G. 1.

As Henry Butler continued to be the lord of Rawcliffe it may be assumed that the plaintiffs were defeated.

In 10th Elizabeth [1567-8] William Burroe¹ of Larbrecke complained that he was seised of the manor of Larbrecke and 20 acres of salt marsh adjoining the water of the Wyre, and there been accustomed time out of mind to fish without hindrance from any person, but certain writings having come into the hands of Henry Butler, Esq., he had, with six riotous persons unknown to the plaintiff, about the 20th August last past, with force and with arms entered upon the marsh land and taken his (the plaintiff's) nets out of the river and refused to give them up. To this Henry Butler replied that John Butler (late of "Roclif"), deceased, was seised of the manor of "Roclif" and other lands, fishings, and salt marshes, which he gave to his son James Butler to hold to him and his heirs male; after James's death they descended to John his (James's) son and heir, who conveyed the same to Nicholas his (John's) brother, who was father of the defendant Henry Butler, who claims to have, as his ancestors before him had, the sole and only fishing of the water now in dispute, except "at the coming of the floudd," when all strangers heretofore have been allowed to fish. The plaintiff still insisted that on his side of the water he had a right to fish, and asserted that the defendant was not the heir male of the said Nicholas; on this latter point he was clearly wrong.²

Henry Butler adhered to the religious faith of his ancestors, and the vicar of St. Michaels sent a report to the Consistory Court at Chester, that he and all his family were recusants. The following is a copy of the document, which is of considerable interest; its date will be about 1610:—

To all, &c. I, Adam Wolfenden, Vicar of the Parish of St. Michael-upon-Wyer, co. Lanc., do hereby certify under my hand and seal that Anne Haggarston, of the age of 17 years or thereabouts, and Marie Haggarston, sister of the said Anne, being of the age of 15 years or

¹ Afterwards called Burgh.

² Duchy Pleadings, 10th Elizabeth, xxx. B. 12.

thereabouts, were neither of them in all their lives, to the knowledge of me, the said Adam, at my Parish Church at Divine Service, or Sermon, or to be catechised; and both of them to my knowledge have been always brought up at the house of Henry Butler of Owt Rawclif, co. Lanc., Esq., being within my said parish, and there born and educated, and brought up by the said Henry Butler and Anne his wife from their tenderest years until this day. And likewise I hereby certify that all these whose names are subscribed are recusants.

These are children and servants to the said Henry Butler, Esq., viz.:

Anne, the wife of Nicholas Butler, second son of Henry Butler,
Esq.

Anne Haggarston, spinster, } Children.
Marie Haggarston, her sister, }

Marie Haggarston, her sister,

Ellene Rawndston, *alias* the supposed wife of Henry Banester of the Holmes, deceased.

Margaret Kitchinge,
Alice Clerkson,
Anne Robinson,
Alice Sendhouse, *alias* Senhowse,
Thomas Bethom.

} S^rvants.

Alice Clerkson,

Anne Robinson.

Alice Sendhouse, *alias* Senhowse,

Thomas Bethom.

Jane Topping, servant to M^{rs} Elizabeth Butler.

Alice, the wife of William Nicholson, tenants within Rawclif.

Anne, the wife of Henry Butler, Esq.

Elizabeth, the wife of William Butler, son and heir apparent of the said Henry.

Thomas Butler, third son of the said Henry, and Elizabeth his wife.

Robert Butler, fourth son of the said Henry, and Anne his wife.

(Nevertheless the said Thomas Butler and Robert Butler have both of them received the Communion, but it is near two years since.)

Henry Eccleston, a non-Communicant.

Henry Eccleston, Indicted, convicted and excommunicated.

William Richardson, Recusant ; Joan his wife presented, yet a communicant and a Churchwoman. .

Anne Butler, wife of William Butler.

Rauphe Bolton, linnen webster.

Lawrence Bolton, Carpenter.

Margret Stricklande, servant to Mr. Robert Butler.

(Signed) Adam Wolfenden, Clef.

Edmunde Cominge, pish Clerke.

Thomas Nelson, Churchwarden of the parishe
aforesaid.

John Kendall, one other Churchwarden of the
same.¹

Henry Butler of Middle Rawcliffe (as he is described in the *Inq. Post Mort.*) married Anne, daughter of Henry Banastre of Bank, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. He died at Middle Rawcliffe 24th February, 1619, his widow only surviving him a few days. At the time of his death he held the manors of Middle Rawcliffe and Out Rawcliffe as of fee; he had there twenty houses, eight cottages, a windmill, a dovecote, thirty gardens, and some 300 acres of land, meadow and pasture; he had also two "ferrie boates for passage over the Wyer." In Stalmine, Upper Rawcliffe, and elsewhere he owned considerable estates. Shortly before his decease he conveyed certain of his lands, etc., in trust to Richard Mollyneux, Richard Houghton, Thomas Tyldesley, and others, to hold for certain uses, viz., for himself for his life all the new building at the Hall of Rawcliffe (except the chamber where his son William "usually did lye"), and all the buildings on the south side of the gates, and the chamber over the gates, the chappel, the east butery with the chamber over it, called the lower Heigh chamber, the closet in the same over the porch, the kitchen, larder, the old rye barn, the slaughter house, and slaughter house barn. William Butler was to have reasonable use of the slaughter house, old stable, and kiln to dry corn and make malt. After his death part of these estates were to go to Anne his wife, with remainder to William Butler, his eldest son and heir, with remainder to

¹ Consistory Court, Chester, C. 1610.

Dorothy, wife of Henry Butler (grandson of the said Henry); other portions were to be to the use of Elizabeth, wife of William Butler (the son and heir), with remainder to Henry Butler (the grandson). The manors of Middle Rawcliffe and Out Rawcliffe were held of the Earl of Derby by military service and an annual rent of 6s. 8d.

The eldest son—William Butler—was aged 60 years¹ in 1626. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Cuthbert Clifton of Westby. He probably died about the year 1640, his *Inq. Post Mort.* being taken at Preston 30th April, 1641; in it he is, like his father, described as of Middle Rawcliffe. Amongst his possessions are named lands in Great Eccleston, held by the rentals of a red rose and two grains of pepper. A deed is quoted which left the remainder to Henry, Cuthbert, Nicholas, and John—eldest, second, third, and fourth sons of William Butler—all of whom appear to have died without issue except Henry, who was thrice married and had a very large family, thirteen of whom are named in the pedigree. A contemporary of his, writing in 1667, probably rather exaggerated the case in saying that he had thirty-one children,² had “tried all sorts of fortunes, and died poor aged 86 years.”³ He was buried at St. Michaels 18th April, 1667. His will, dated 28th December, 1666, was proved at Richmond. He left Henry Butler, his eldest son surviving, 20s.; to his son Alexander £5; his daughter Margaret Jackson 10s., his daughter Dorothy Butler 20s., “as they had already had their children’s portions;” the main portion of his estate he divided into the usual three parts, one-third of which to Elizabeth his wife; to his son Christopher Butler he gave £20, he having “formerly had several sums towards binding him apprentice, redeeming him out of prison and maintaining him there;” as to his son James, if not bound apprentice at the time of testator’s death, then he wished his executors to have him

¹ *Inq. Post Mort.*, 2nd Charles I., xxvi. 36.

² Only thirteen are on the pedigree, the others must have died young.

³ Blundell (of Crosby) MSS.

bound; the residue of his estates to his children Thwaytes, Marmaduke, Alexander, James, and Anne Butler.

It is quite clear, from the nature of this will, that the testator's estate had been very materially reduced, and that the aged squire of Rawcliffe had spent a chequered life. The manor descended to his grandson Richard (son of Richard), who was buried at St. Michaels 3rd April, 1693, leaving issue several sons and daughters. The eldest son and heir was Henry Butler of Rawcliffe Hall, who, in 1708, on the marriage of his eldest son Richard, settled the estate on the newly-married couple, reserving an annuity for himself. Shortly after this the Rebellion broke out, and Richard Butler joined the rebels at Preston, where he was made a prisoner, and with others taken under a strong guard of Stanhope's dragoons to London, where he was tried and found guilty, and would doubtless have been executed for high treason had he not died in prison (in 1716).¹

Henry Butler (the father), on 7th July, 1720, put in a claim to the estate for himself and Anne his wife, but as they were both papists they were incapacitated, and their interest declared void; a second claim, made in the following year, was also dismissed, and the dismissal, on appeal, was confirmed in 1722.

From this it is quite clear that Henry Butler did not (as is generally believed) join his son in the Rebellion, but was simply deprived of his inheritance under 11 and 12 William IV.

The estates were therefore confiscated, and thus ended the connection between this family and the manor, which had descended from father to son for so many generations.

The late Rev. T. E. Gibson, in an article in *The Month*,² states that at the Quarter Sessions at Preston, held 12th January, 1731, the overseers of Out Rawcliffe were ordered to allow £30 a year, by monthly instalments, to Anne Butler (widow of Henry Butler, deceased), "a poore, impotent, aged, and decrepit person," who appeared in court, and was "a great object of compassion,

¹ Pullen's *History of the Rebellion*.

² October, 1880.

her necessities very much increased, and she having occasion for the dayly attendance of a surgeon." This Mr. Gibson assumes to be the widow of the lord of Rawcliffe; the evidence however to substantiate this is wanting, as there were several families of the name of Butler in Rawcliffe, many of whom were in very poor circumstances. The last Butler of Rawcliffe is said to have retired to the Earl of Man, and probably both he and his wife died there.¹

By virtue of an Act of Parliament Rawcliffe Hall and the manorial lands were sold in September, 1723, the purchasers were the Rev. Richard Cromleholme, John Leyland, Cornelius Fox, and James Poole. The Rev. Thomas Parkinson, then curate of Garstang, notes in his Diary under April, 1723, that the purchase money was £11,260, but that nearly £1,000 more was paid in "hush-money as they call it."² In 1729 Edward Cromleholme, Esq. (son of the Rev. Richard Cromleholme), sold Out Rawcliffe, with its Court Baron and rights of fishing in the Wyre, to Thomas Roe, whose only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth married John, the son of John France of Eccleston Hall,³ in the parish of Kirkham, who afterwards came to live at Rawcliffe Hall, as did also his son and heir John France, who married Margaret, only daughter of James Rigge of Lancaster, gent. He died 20th January, 1817, aged 91 years (see tablet in Rawcliffe church, p. 96), without issue, having devised his estates to Thomas Wilson of Preston, son of Robert Wilson (younger son of Thomas Wilson of Newsham Hall, gentleman), who took the name of France in accordance with directions contained in John France's will; he married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Cross of Shaw Hall, near Chorley, gentleman. He lived at Rawcliffe

¹ It has been stated that he was three times married, and that his last wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Butler of Kirkland, and that she was the last Butler buried in the Butler chapel. I cannot find that Thomas Butler of Kirkland had a daughter Elizabeth, neither is there any record in the parish registers of the burial of the widow of Henry Butler.

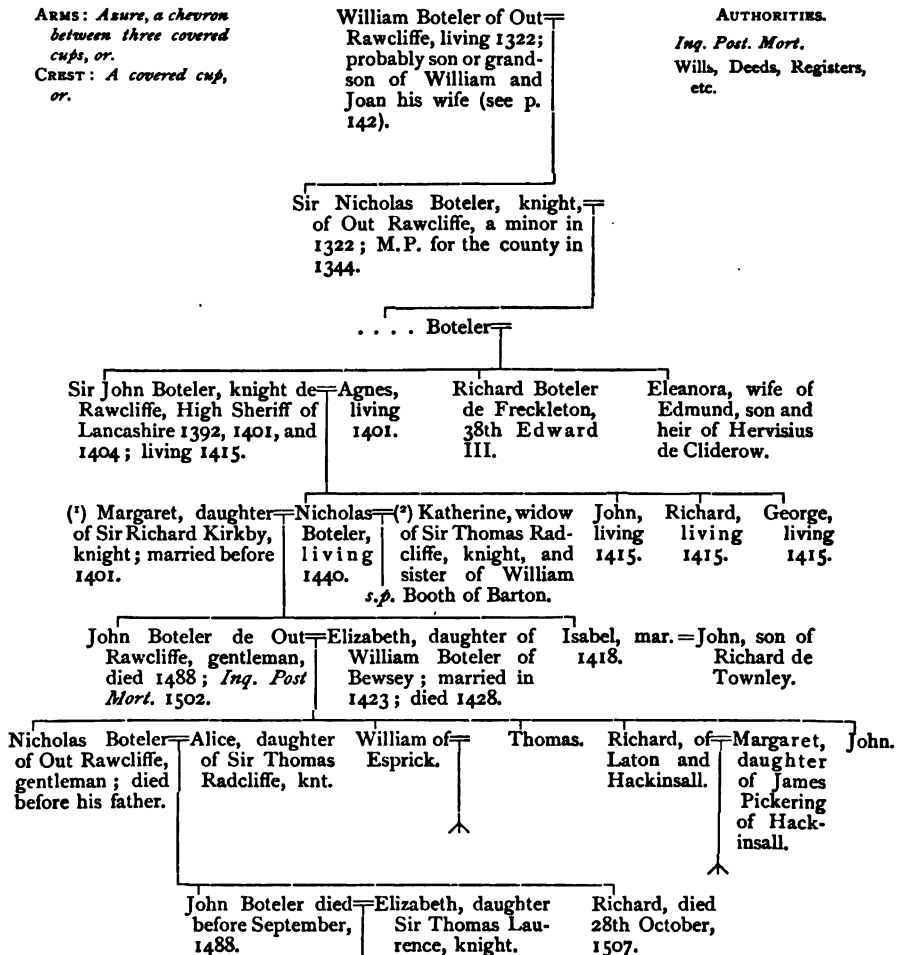
² For pedigree see *History of Kirkham*.

Hall, and died there 8th November, 1828, leaving one son, Thomas Robert Wilson France of Rawcliffe Hall, who was High Sheriff of the county in 1842. On his death, 7th October, 1853, the estates passed to his only son and heir, Robert Wilson France of Rawcliffe Hall, Esq., who died unmarried in 1858, leaving Rawcliffe to his natural son, Robert John Barton Aislor, who assumed the name of Wilson France. In the event of his death without issue, the property, subject to certain contingencies, will go to Greenwich Hospital.

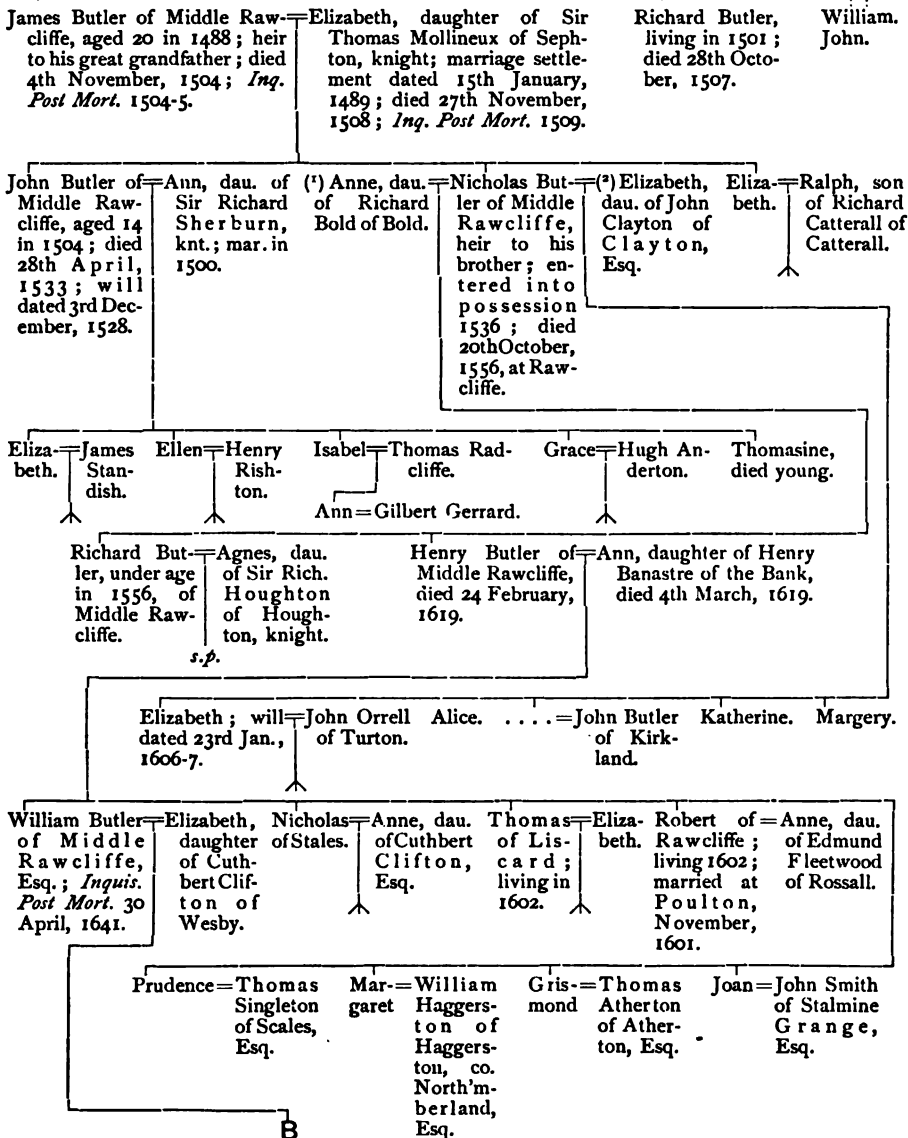
Of the old portion of the Hall, which was still standing in 1619, with its entrance gates and chamber over them, little is now left, but doubtless some parts of the present building are what had then been newly erected. John France, who died in May, 1774, left instructions in his will that the south front should never be altered, but it is questionable if this wish has been duly carried out. The present west front has certainly not been altered materially for many years, but the east side was modernized and partly rebuilt about thirty years ago. The oldest part of the house is the wall in the old court yard, where, it is said, prisoners were tried. The wall is divided by large oak beams into panels, all of which are filled with ornamental designs ; behind this wall is a staircase and landing, the window in which looks down upon the enclosure. The room now used as the dining is said to have been the chapel, in it are some coloured window representing the various months of the year ; in the drawing room is an oak mantel piece, with the Wilson crest on it ; the entrance hall has the remains of an old open fireplace, and from it ascend a handsome oak staircase. In the top storey of the house is a small room, traditionally haunted by the ghost of one of the France family. In the garden is an old stone font ; and on one of the outbuildings in a stone inscribed

THOS. ROE, 1734.

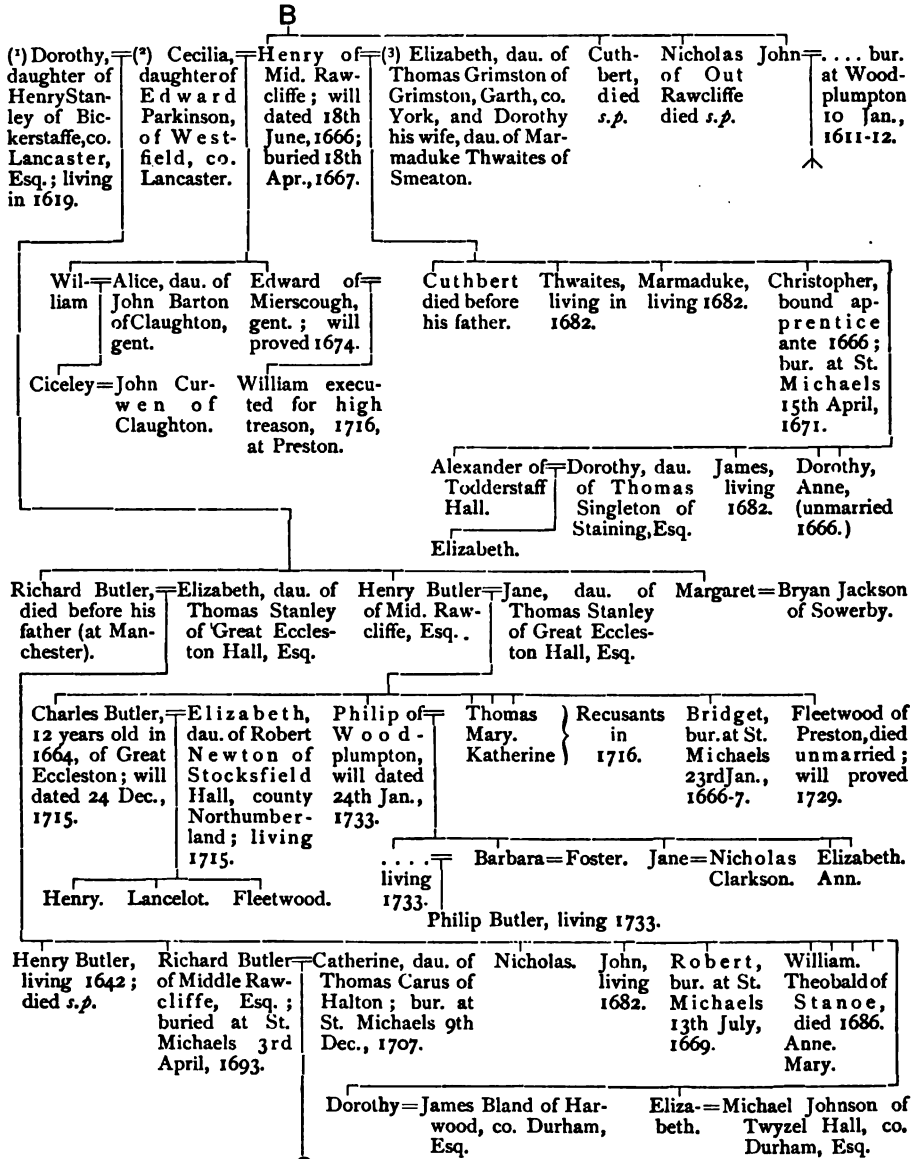
PEDIGREE OF BUTLER OF OUT RAWCLIFFE.

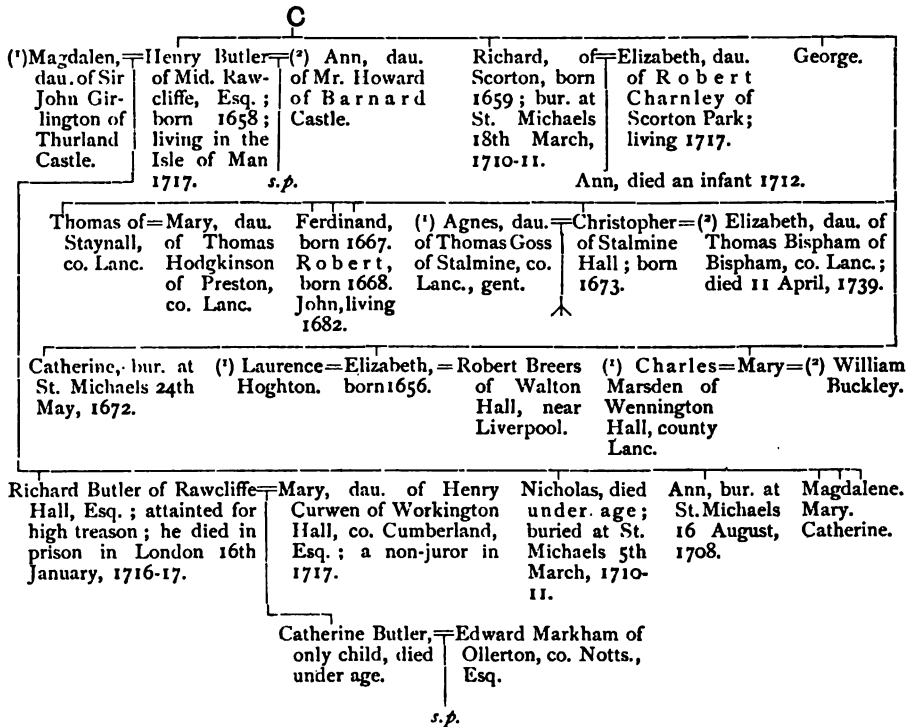


A



B





UPPER RAWCLIFFE HALL (WHITEHALL).

A branch of the Kirkby family held possession of lands in Upper Rawcliffe certainly at the close of the thirteenth century (see p. 35), but between that period and early in the fifteenth century there is no evidence of their having lived in the township. The Kirkbys of Kirkby Ireleth, in the county of Lancaster, date back to the time of King John, when Roger de Kirkby; lord of Kirkby, married the daughter of Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinfrid, and had issue Alexander and John de Kirkby, the

latter was justice itinerant in 1227. From Alexander is said to be descended Sir Richard Kirkby of Kirkby, whose younger son John married the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Urswick,¹ and thus acquired the manor of Out Rawcliffe (see p. 38), shortly after 1420.

By charter dated 39th Henry VI. [1460-61], Robert White, son and heir of Richard White of Eccleston, was bound to John Kirkby in the sum of £40, the condition of the obligation being that the said John was to enjoy and hold certain lands in Uprowcliffe.² Amongst the tenants of the abbots of Cokersand in Upper Rawcliffe, in 1451, was John Kirby (or Kirkby).

In 35th Henry VI. [1456-57] John Pudsey released to John de Kirkby of Uprowcliffe, and Clemence his wife, all his lands called Morebryk or Uprowcliffe which he had received from the said John. No doubt this was consequent upon the marriage of Isabella, the daughter of John Pudsey, with William, the son and heir of John Kirkby, as the latter settled upon Isabella certain lands in Kellet and Goosnargh.³

John Kirkby was the founder of the chantry in St. Michaels church (see p. 58). He was living in 1475-6,⁴ as he then let his estates to his son William for six years; he died, however, within a year afterwards. His widow Clemence was still living in 1488-9, when she received from her son William 40*d.* as part of 40 marks award to her by Henry Pudsey.⁵

William Kirkby succeeded his father at Rawcliffe, and died sometime before 1510, in which year, for some reason unknown, Isabella his widow was excommunicated at Kirkham Church.⁶

John Kirkby (son and heir of William) died in 1505 (see p. 60), and Margaret his widow married, before 1st Henry VIII. [1509-10], Robert Butler of Middle Rawcliffe, as in that year the question of dower was in dispute, and she is described as late wife of John Kirkby, father of William Kirkby.⁷ His son

¹ Flower's *Visitation*, 1567.

² Dodsworth *MSS.*, 149 T. 100.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*, 99.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 98.

and heir was William Kirkby, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Thornborow (see p. 112), in 1507. He probably died about 1550. He had issue: (1) John, died *s.p.* (2) George, died 13th August, 1558, seised of the manor of Rawcliffe and fourteen messuages and land in Tatham and Goosnargh;¹ he was married but had no issue; his widow Ellen afterwards married Edward Horsfall; in 1567 an agreement was come to for extinguishing her dower.² (3) William, of whom presently. (4) Richard, was living in 1576. (5) Henry, in 1577 he was living at Lewth (see p. 48). (6) Anne, married Richard Pallady. (7) Elizabeth, married Thomas Calworth of Cockerham, in the county of Lancaster, gent. (8) Jane, married (1st) Richard Kirby of Ireleth, (2nd) Robert Lamplay of Dewconby, in Cumberland, and (3rd) Henry Tolson of Birdkirke, in Cumberland.

William Kirkby (the son of William) succeeded to the estates of his brother George. He died about the year 1594, and by his will,³ dated 30th April in that year, he desired to be buried in the church of St. Michaels; to his wife Isabel he left two-thirds of the manor and demesne lands in Upper Rawcliffe, until his eldest son William attained the age of twenty-one years, when he was to relinquish one-third to her for her life; the rest of his estate he left to his sons and daughters, Edward, John, George, Dorothy, and Isabel. His youngest daughter Anne was not named in the will. His widow, in 1587 or 1588, married Gabriel Croft, who obtained the wardship of the young heir of Rawcliffe. Whilst William Kirkby (the son) was under age his father and mother entered into an agreement that their son should marry Joane, daughter of Thomas Fleetwood of Colwige, and this contract appears to have been carried out, as by an indenture, dated 39th Elizabeth [1596-97], between Thomas Fleetwood and Isabel the widow of William Kirkby, the former covenants to pay to

¹ *Inq. Post Mort.*, vol. xi. p. 8 (3rd Elizabeth).

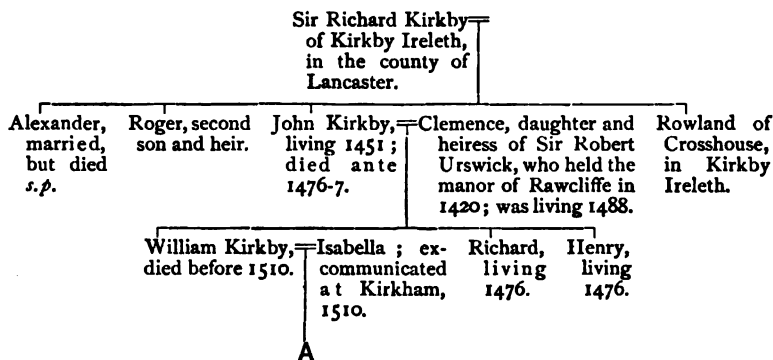
² Dodsworth MSS., 149 T. 100. (Also Pleadings, Duchy Court, xxxii. K. 2.)

³ British Museum Add. MSS., 32115.

Edward and George her sons £160, and to her daughters Dorothy, Isabel, and Anne, £180.¹

The subsequent history of the younger children of William and Isabel Kirkby is unknown. In 1641 amongst those who signed the *Protestation* in St. Michaels were Thomas Kirby [not Kirkby], Esq., Anne his wife, and William his son. William Kirkby, the last of Rawcliffe, after selling his estate to Thomas Westby, about the year 1631, retired to Eccleston, where he died in 1661 or 1662; he had a son Thomas living in 1622, who probably died young. In some depositions made with reference to an ancient tenant right in Nether Wyersdale, in 1664, Robert Allanson of Scotforth, yeoman, aged 68, stated that he "well knew William Kirkby of Out Rawcliffe, dec^d, who was a gentleman of good repute and means, but had much weakened his estate before his death about 2½ years ago."² Thomas White of Much Eccleston, gent., aged 34, also knew Mr. Kirkby, "late of Eccleston, formerly of Rawcliffe," who was his uncle.³

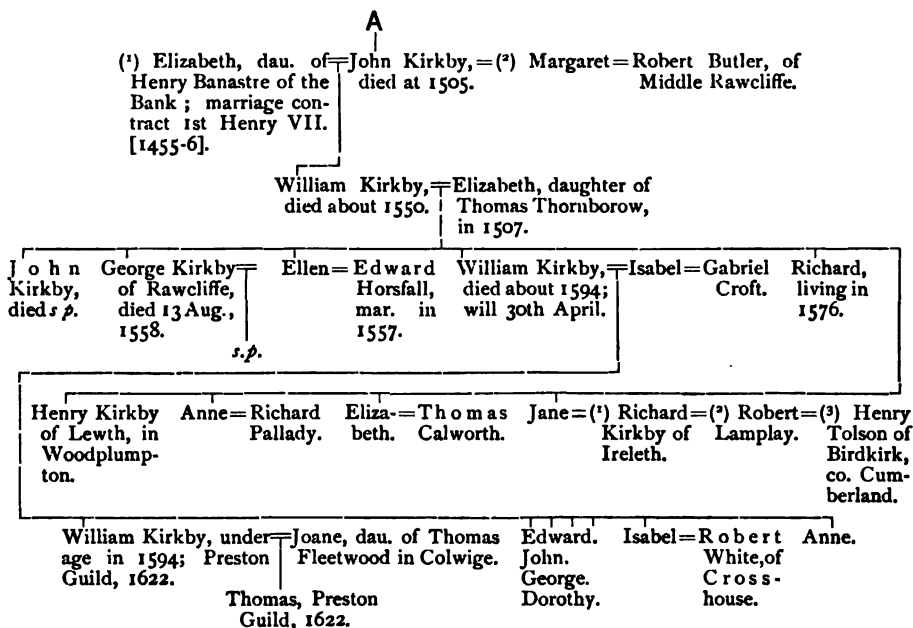
KIRKBY OF UPPER RAWCLIFFE.



¹ Dodsworth MSS., 149 T. 88.

² Preston Guild Roll.

³ Lord Gerard's property (Duchy Office).



George Westby (son of Thomas Westby of Mowbreck in Kirkham) was an active officer in the Royal army during the Rebellion, and being also a Roman Catholic it is not surprising that his estates were forfeited and sold by the Parliamentary party in 1653. Upper Rawcliffe was purchased for him by his friends, and, when affairs were more settled, re-transferred to him. He was twice married, first to Margaret Hesketh and second to Rosamond . . .

He it was who probably rebuilt Upper Rawcliffe Hall, and named it Whitehall, no doubt to distinguish it from Out Rawcliffe. He had issue, by the second wife, Thomas Westby, who settled in Ireland, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Ann. His son and heir by the first marriage was John Westby, who lived at Rawcliffe, and married in 1684 Jane, daughter of Thomas Bleasdale of Alston, who was buried at St. Michaels in 1708.

He had issue John Westby of Rawcliffe, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Hawett of Ormskirk, Esq.; he was accidentally killed in 1728, and was buried at St. Michaels. He had issue: (1) Thomas, of whom presently. (2) George, born at Whitehall in 1720; married 31st August, 1755, Mary, daughter of . . . Field of Middlesex, gent.; he died 14th February, 1762, aged 47 years,¹ and was buried at St. Michaels; he had seven children—five of whom died in infancy—Mary, the only surviving daughter, died in or about 1836, and Thomas, the surviving son (born 30th July, 1757), married 7th February, 1787, Anne, daughter of John Ashley of London, Esq.; he eventually inherited Whitehall, Eccleston Hall, and Turnover Hall. (3) John, died in America, *s.p.* (4) Cuthbert, died in India, *s.p.* (5) Jane.

Thomas Westby, the eldest son of John Westby, married Margaret, the daughter of William Shuttleworth of Turnover Hall (see p. 168), in November, 1744. His eldest son, John Westby of Whitehall, was born 22nd November, 1745; died at Whitehall unmarried 1st March, 1811. By his will he left Whitehall to his brother William Westby, M.D., of London, who pre-deceased him by two days, and then the estates passed to his younger and only surviving brother Thomas,² who dying without issue (and unmarried) 17th November, 1829, left his Whitehall estate to George Westby, eldest son of his cousin Thomas Westby (son of George Westby of Whitehall).³ In the early part of this century the Westbys left Whitehall, and it has since been used as a farmhouse. In 1857 it was sold to Mr. Stevenson,

¹ In the pedigree in *History of Garstang* this is incorrectly printed 14th February, 1776, and the age 56.

² The other children were Joseph, born at Whitehall 9th May, 1753, died 16th February, 1768-9; Robert, born at Whitehall 16th June, 1755, died 1st December, 1800, he was a merchant in London; Bridget, abbess of convent at Liege; Mary, died in infancy; and Mary, born 11th July, 1760, married J. Menzies of Aberdeen, Esq., she died 28th July, 1805 (see tablet, p. 72).

³ For details of this descent see *History of Kirkham*, p. 174.

whose son, J. C. Stevenson of Leamington, Esq., is the present owner.

Of the old house where the Kirkbys lived not a trace is left, but of the restoration of the seventeenth century much still remains. It is a two-gabled (one gable was pulled down about 1870) whitewashed house. In the kitchen the old open fireplace has been walled up. A great portion of the house was rebuilt about 1857, but the old timbers were again used; at this time the floors of the rooms upstairs were covered with clay. The private chapel was in what is now a bedroom on the third storey.

The place of concealment for priests, mentioned by Baines,¹ and the old gateway have both disappeared.²

There is a tradition that there is a vault in the garden, which had its attendant ghost, which was visible at certain times; a tree in the garden is still pointed out as indicating the exact locality. There is an old tale current in the district that at the Rebellion in 1715 a servant man of Westby's, named Cornall, riding a piebald horse at the battle of Preston, was closely pursued by the Scotch, but leaping across the stream at Lea, the soldiers were unable to follow him, and he escaped to Whitehall, where he and his horse were secreted in a secret stable, which was built in a kind of cave or cellar. Some doggerel verses commemorated the event.³

TURNOVER HALL.

This was formerly a very large house, and was, towards the end of the seventeenth century, the residence of a branch of the

¹ *History of Lancashire*, 1st edition.

² On pulling down the old house a small secret room was discovered.

³ One verse ended—

“When o’er the Brook the Piebald flew,
Pray, John Cornall, what thought you.”

Shuttleworth family. The old building was pulled down about ten years ago. In the garret was a priest's hiding place. The present building is a farmhouse.

It has generally been accepted that the hall and lands passed to Thomas Westby of Rawcliffe, on his marriage with the heiress of William Shuttleworth; this was not the case, as the following extract from the will of William Shuttleworth will show. The will is dated 19th January, 1744-5, and was proved 22nd June following. The testator is described as "of Turnover Hall, gent." He directs that his debts be paid out of his lands in Upper Rawcliffe; to his son-in-law, Thomas Westby of Whitehall, he leaves £100, which he promised him before his marriage with his daughter Margaret; all the residue of his estate he bequeathed to Alexander Butler of Kirkland and William Hesketh of Maynes, to hold in trust for the use of Elizabeth¹ his wife and Thomas his son. The inventory of his personal effects amounted to £346.

Thomas Shuttleworth (the son of William) died without issue, and Thomas Westby, in the right of his wife Margaret, *née* Shuttleworth, became the owner of Turnover, and he bequeathed it to Thomas Westby, his cousin, who in 1830 left it to his three daughters who are the present owners.

INSKIP HALL.

This was for several generations the home of a branch of the Kighley family, which is said to have originally been settled at Keighley, in the county of York. The evidence advanced to prove this is, however, not satisfactory. Whitaker, in his *History of Craven*, prints what he calls an imperfect pedigree—which it certainly is—as it makes a William Kighley of Kighley [or Keighley], who was living in 1363, to be the grandfather of

¹ He must have been twice married as, according to the Westby pedigree, he married Bridget, daughter of John Westby of Bourne.

Henry Kighley of Inskip, who was married in or about the year 1518.¹ As early as 1297 a Henry de Kighley was member of Parliament for the county of Lancaster. He is said to have been lord of the manor of Kighley, but this wants confirmation, as does also the assumption that he was the direct ancestor of Sir Richard Kighley, knight, who, on 18th June, 1399, settled his estates in Goldbourne, Bedford, and Inskip, all in the county of Lancaster. The lands in the two latter places were held in socage from Sir William Botiller at a rental of 4s. 3d. a year. Sir Richard died 25th October, 1415, and his son and heir was Henry Kighley, aged 24 years and upwards, whose widow Custance [? Constance] was living in 7th Edward IV. [1467-8], when she joined in a bond with Richard, son and heir of Henry Kighley, deceased, to John Kirkby of Rawcliffe, relative to an award of Thomas Curways.² He had issue Elizabeth, who married, 2nd Henry VII. [1486-7], Richard, son and heir of Robert Travers of Nateby, in the parish of Garstang, and Richard Kighley, whose son and heir Sir Henry Kighley, knight, of Inskip,³ married Margaret, daughter of Robert Hesketh of Rufford, Esq. He died 11th April, 1526, seised of all the manor of Inskip (see p. 28), and his heir was his grandson Henry, son of his son Richard Kighley, deceased, who was then over twenty years of age.⁴ Concerning Richard Kighley nothing is known. His son Henry was twice married (1) to Cicely, daughter of Thomas Botiler of Bewsy, and (2) Isabel . . . , who married for her second husband Nicholas Tempest of Wakefield. Henry Kighley died in April, 1551, and appears to have had issue by his first wife only, viz.: (1) Henry, of whom presently. (2) Richard, rector of Wigan 1534 to his death in 1545. (3) George, married Ann, daughter of Laurence Warren of Poynton; he was

¹ His authority is *Harl. MSS.*, 4630.

² *Dodsworth MSS.*, 149 T. 100.

³ He is supposed to be the Sir Henry Kighley who, with Sir William Stanley, led a victorious band at the battle of Flodden Field. (*Redpath's Border History.*)

⁴ *Inq. Post Mort.*, Henry VIII., vol. vi. p. 44.

taxed for lands in Inskip in 1545 (see p. 10). (4) William, living 1553. (5) John, was living in Inskip in 1553. (6) Margaret.

Henry Kighley (the son of Henry) married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, knight. Shortly after the death of Henry Kighley, senior (in 1551), his widow, having married again, commenced an action, in conjunction with her husband, against Henry Kighley the younger. In the bill of complaint it is stated that Isabel Tempest, now wife of Nicholas Tempest, but late wife of Henry Kighley of Inskip, Esq., was possessed of certain goods and chattels at Inskip in her own right, to-wit: one fat ox, worth xlvi^s viii^d; 8 young swine, xx^s; 20 yewe sheep and 20 lambs, £20; and about the 20th March last [1552] she had a communication with the defendant Henry Kighley, son and heir of the said Henry Kighley, deceased, and had agreed to sell the above for the prices thereunto affixed; but afterwards he (Henry Kighley), "myndynge by his extorte and power to gett the said goodes in his hand, wthout any payment, did accompany himself wth one Thomas Tomson and John Remington, and other evil-disposed persons, with swordes, daggers, and other wepons, took away the goods without any payment," he was also seised of a capital messuage called Inskip Hall, with demesne lands; also a field called chapel field.

The reply of Henry Kighley furnishes some interesting details about the old chapel at Inskip. He admits that his father was possessed of (*inter alia*) the following goods valued at the prices named: two candlestickes, 5s. 4d.; two bedstocks, 40s.; two testers and the belongings of several beds, 46s. 8d.; six silver spoons, 40s.; one masylinge bason, 4s.; four beer barrells, 8s.; an "amery," 16s.; three hundred wain loads of "worthinge;"¹ a chalice, four marks, and diverse goods being in "the chappel at his chief mansion place in Inskip, and the ornaments of the said chappel." His father, he adds, died in April, 5th Edward VI. [1551], and his widow proved his will, and he took away what belonged to

¹ Worthing = manure.

him ; he denies the violence alledged, but adds that for what he did the King had pardoned him in the last Parliament. The defendant further states that when he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, knight, certain covenants were made by which his father agreed that he was to suffer all his lands, tenements, etc., to descend to his son, and for the sure performance of this he (the father) had bound himself to Sir Alexander in the sum of £400. However, when the father "lay dying at his house at Inskip," the son went to see him, and was then shown certain deeds, which his father had caused to be made for the assurance of the premises to his then wife for her life ; and after the father's death, by the mediation of William Westby, it had been agreed the defendant should pay the plaintiff twenty marks a year during her life in recompense of dower, also that she should occupy the third part of all the demesne lands of Inskip so long as she remains unmarried.¹

That the chapel at Inskip was something more than a private domestic altar may be inferred from the fact that in 1650 it was reported to the Commissioner that the inhabitants of that township formerly had a chapel there.

Henry Kighley (the son of Henry) did not long survive his father, but died in 1553 or 1554 leaving issue two daughters, viz., Margaret, who married before June, 1567, — Hulton, and Anne Kighley, unmarried in 1567, and one son Henry, who at his father's death was eleven years² old, and was the last Kighley of Inskip. He married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Carus of Halton, justice of the King's bench. He died when only twenty-four years old. His will contains many details of interest. It was proved at Richmond in 1572.

WILL OF HENRY KIGHLEY.

June 28, 1567. Henry Kyghley of Inskyp, in the countie of Lancaster, Esquire ; to be buried in the parishe churche of St.

¹ Duchy Pleadings, Edward VI., x. T. 7, T. 7 B., vii. K. 3, and K. 3 A.

² *Inq. Post. Mort.*, 1st Mary.

Michaell-upon-Wyer, nyghe unto the place wheare my father was buried.

Mary my wife and my cosyn, Mr. Cuthbeard Clyfton, Esquire, to be my executors.

I have made a deede of feoffamente, bearinge date the daye of theis presents, wherebie I have enfeoffyd Edwarde Osbaldeston, William Hulton, Thomas Houghton, and Henry Osbaldeston, gentleman, of and in all my manors, etc., and they therewith to pay my debts and to kepe them to the use of my wife and daughters till they come of age—they to pay to Anne my daughter 200^{li} for her portion. My executors to stand seised of my capital messuage or manor of Inskippe during the life of Isabel Tempest, late wife of Henry Kighley my grandfather, and they to pay her an annuity of 30^{li} for her life in recompense of her dower and joynture, and then to come to my wife, Anne my daughter, and my sonne and other daughter if God send me one.

To my coosen, Mr. Cuthberte Clyfton, xx marks in money and my best horse or geldinge; to my welbeloved father-in-law, Mr. Justice Carus, xl^s; and to my mother-in-law his wyef, xl^s; to my sister-in-law, M^{ris} Thorneborowe, halfe a dosen of sylver spownes, to be marked with H and K on th' ends; to my suster-in-law, M^{ris} Anne Carus, wyeff of my brother-in-law Thomas Carus, one other half dozen of sylver spownes, lykewyse to be marked; to M^{ris} Grysyle Carus my god-doghter, x^{li}, and one half dosen of sylver spownes; to my dere and welbeloved mother, Elyzabeth Kighley, xl^{li}; to my sister, Margeret Hulton, xx^{li}; to my suster, Anne Kighley, xx^{li}. I will that Thomas Kighley my servante, after the decease of Robert Kighley, shall have the house and lands in Goldburne, now in the occupation of the said Robert during his lyef, yeldinge and payinge to my heires the rents and services due and accustomed. Further, I geve to the said Thomas Kighley, iii^{li} vi^s viii^d; to my servants James Armetrydinge, Peter Marsden, and Henry Richard, vi^{li} xiii^s iv^d a piece; to my servant womane Custons, vi^{li} xiii^s iv^d; to Raphe Tomes, servante to my mother, iii^{li} vi^s

viii^d. To every one of my servantes, and to every one of my mother servantes at Lyghtshawe, one houle yere's wages. To my brethren-in-law William Thorneborowe, Esquire,¹ Thomas Carus,² Richard Carus, and Cristofer Carus, to everye one of them x^s. To my coosens Thomas Hoghton, William Clyfton, Edward Osbaldston, and my uncley Henry Osbaldeston, to everye one of them x^s. To my welbeloved frend, Richard Forster, x^{li}, to th' entent thei may remember me when I am departed hence.

To my brother-in-law, William Hulton, twentie pounds. I do owe to my mother, for timbre bought of my uncle John Osbaldston, x^{li}. Item, I owe to Mr. Woursley, for an anuall rent goinge out of a tenement of myne in Golborne, iii^{li} vi^s viii^d.

INVENTORY (EXTRACT).

10 July, 1572. One geldinge Mr. Clifton had worth vi^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d. One garnishe of pewter, and two newe fether bedd tikes, newe comme from London, v^{li}. One doson of sylver spones, iiij^{li}. The tythe of Rosiker for fyve yeares, every yeare x^{li} besides ye rent i^{li}. Rentes of Lancashire and Yorkeshyre dewe to Mr. Kyghley at the tyme of his deathe, xli^{li}. Goulde rynges, vii^{li}.³

Henry Kighley left issue two daughters—Ann, aged four years (in 1567), and Katherine, aged four months and fourteen days.¹ Ann married Sir William Cavendish, afterwards Lord Cavendish and Earl of Devonshire, whose descendant, Lord Chesham, is the present owner of Inskip manor, by descent and will of the Earl of Burlington (see p. 29). Katherine, the younger daughter, married Thomas, eldest son of Robert Worsley of Booths, in the county of Lancaster, Esq., and in 35th Elizabeth [1592-3], a

¹ Husband of his wife's sister.

² His wife's brother.

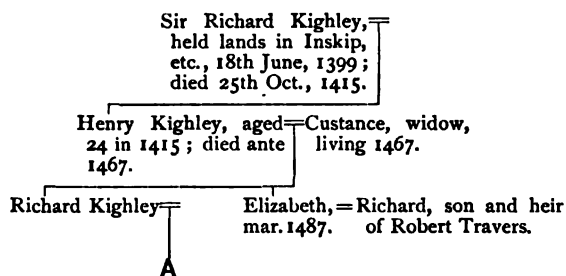
³ Wills, &c., Arch. of Richmond, Surtees Society, vol. xxvi. p. 198.

partition of the property of the two heiresses was made¹ (see p. 29).

Near the end of the century a George Kighley, yeoman, was living at Inskip (see p. 30), and may possibly have been the uncle of the Henry just referred to; a Henry Kighley of Woodplumpton is also named in the chapel register for 1608.²

After the death of Henry Kighley and the marriage of his two daughters the hall of Inskip fell into decay, and what remained of it early in the present century was occupied by Mr. John Shorrock as a farmhouse. It was then a building of two storeys high, thatched roof, and entered by an old iron studded door. Even this bit of the ancient house has long ago disappeared, but the "oldest inhabitants" say that it formerly stood near the public house known as the Old Hall Inn. Another branch of this family was for nearly two centuries settled at White Lee, in Goosnargh.³ A careful study of the records quoted in the preceding pages must lead to the conclusion that, although it is probable that at some remote period the Lancashire and Yorkshire Kighleys may have had a common ancestor, it is evident that the Kighleys of Inskip were not identical with the Kighleys of Keighley.

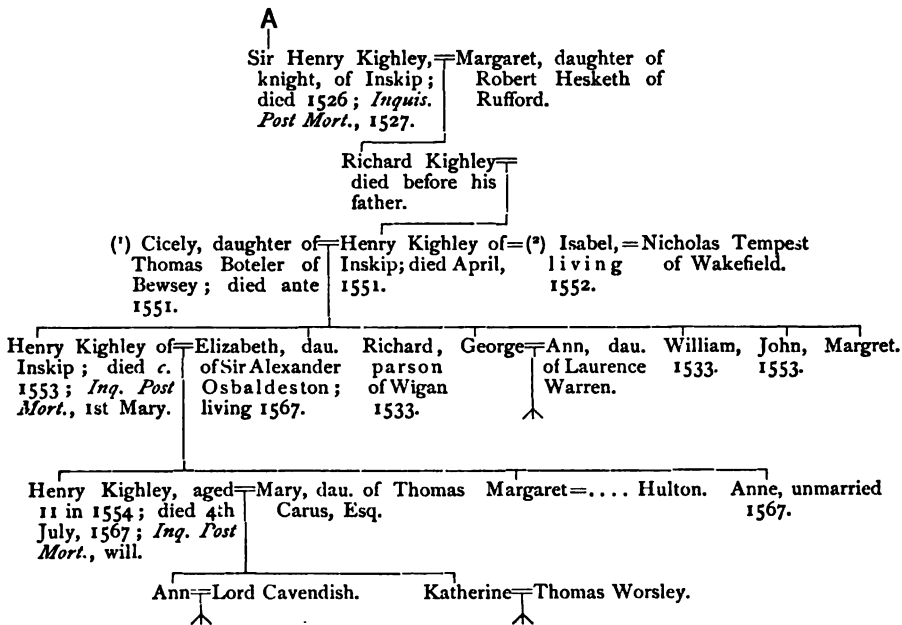
KIGHLEY OF INSKIP.



¹ *Inq. Post. Mort.*, 10th Elizabeth, xi. No. 10.

² *Duchy Pleadings*, Elizabeth, cxxvii. W. 1.

³ *History of Goosnargh*, p. 155.



THE LONGWORTHS OF UPPER RAWCLIFFE.

TARNICAR HALL, ST. MICHAELS' HALL.

In the hamlet of Tarnicar, near to the farmstead now known as Tarnacre House, some thirty years ago stood an old building called Tarnicar Hall, but evidence is wanting to prove that the Longworth family lived there or were its owners; on the other hand, it is clearly established that they for some time owned and resided at the old house, which stood close to where the present St. Michaels' Hall stands, and which strangely enough was also called "Tarniker Hall," although it was a considerable distance outside the hamlet from which it derived its name. The last of

the family who owned this property was "Mrs. Elizabeth Longworth," who died before 9th April, 1771, when it was advertized for sale, and described as "the fee simple and inheritance of the capital messuage with the appurtenances thereof in Upper Rawcliffe with Tarniker, called *Tarniker Hall* or *Michaels Hall*, with the farmhouse, &c., and 90 acres of land, with parcel of heath and moss, being now occupied by Thomas Smith; also two windmills, &c.;" also the tithes "arising within the Township of Upper Rawcliffe with Tarniker, on the south side of the river Wyre, and in Inskip and Sowerby." These tithes were said to be "yearly encreasing from the great improvements in agriculture lately made and now carried out upon the moss ground."¹

The Longworths entered a pedigree at Sir William Dugdale's Visitation of 1664-5, which is both wanting in details and completeness. The entire absence of the parish registers for the period covered renders it almost impossible now to make good the deficiencies. The family is said to have descended from a George Longworth of Longworth, in the parish of Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, who had issue: (1) Thomas Longworth of Longworth, who married Dorothy, daughter of John Hurlston of Picton, in Cheshire, and died *s.p.*; (2) Ralph, of whom presently; (3) George, died unmarried. Ralph Longworth lived in Upper Rawcliffe, and married Agnes, the daughter of Thomas Kitchen of Larbrick in Kirkham; he died about the year 1634. His widow married, for her second husband, Thornoe, and was living in 1651. He had issue (1) Richard, of whom presently; (2) Robert of Upper Rawcliffe, who married Ellen, the daughter of Hudson. His will was dated 2nd August, 1651;² in it he is described as of Tarnacre, husbandman. He left his wife Ellen the usual one-third, the rest to Richard his son and heir, George his younger son, and Elizabeth his daughter. In case his children should die childless the reversion to go to

¹ Harrop's *Manchester Mercury*, 9th April, 1771.

² Proved in the same year at Richmond.

his nephew Ralph Longworth, with remainder to Laurence brother to Ralph. To his eldest son he left the "great arke, the large table," and other goods. To his mother, Agnes Thornoe, he left for her life "a mett of groats" per annum. He appointed his brother Richard and his nephew Thomas Longworth to be his executors.

(3) Elizabeth married (1st) Robert Blackburn of Kirkland, and (2nd) Thomas Beck of the same place.

Richard Longworth (the son of Ralph) of Upper Rawcliffe married Margaret, the daughter of George Cumming of the same place; he died about 1660, and had issue (1) Thomas, of whom presently. (2) Ralph, thirty-nine years old in 1664, married Jane, daughter of Richard Cross of Cross Hall, Esq.; he went to live at Catterall¹ in Garstang parish for a time, where, in 1680, he was appointed one of the first seven burgesses under the charter of Charles II. He was an officer in the trained band raised by Colonel Richard Kirkby, being appointed captain 7th March, 1672, and major 17th June, 1689.² It is probable that he had also a house in Rawcliffe, as the parish registers record "1st April, 1675, a pore man that dyed at Captain Longworth's" was buried. He was buried 25th January, 1693-4, at St. Michaels, and was described as of "Tarnicar, Esq^{re}." He is believed not to have left issue. By his will, made in 1691, he left £2 10s. a year for charitable purposes, which in 1825 had become a rent charge on St. Michaels Hall. (3) Lawrence, of Tarnicar, married Jennet . . . , who was buried at St. Michaels 17th August, 1678; and had issue Ralph, died 1684, aged 13 years, Ann, baptized 2nd March, 1668-9, and Rosamond, baptized 15th October, 1670.³ (4) Christopher, was buried at St. Michaels 28th June, 1670. (5) Ann, married Robert Bond of Upper Rawcliffe. (6) Margaret [? Elizabeth], married John [? Richard] Gradell of

¹ Preston Guild Roll, 1662-1682.

² Commissions, Raines MSS., vol. xxxi. p. 500.

³ Possibly he had more children, but these are all named in the register.

Upper Rawcliffe. (7) Rosamond, married at Poulton 1st February, 1698, William Butler of Poulton, gent.; he was out in the Rebellion of 1715, and executed for high treason at Preston 28th January, 1716-7.

Thomas Longworth (the son of Richard) of Upper Rawcliffe was born in 1623, and married Cecily, daughter of Nicholas Wilkinson of Kirkland, who was buried at St. Michaels 17th September, 1669. Although in the recorded pedigree only one son is named he appears to have issue other children, who no doubt died young; of these were Laurence, buried 24th December, 1662; Ann, buried 4th June, 1665; and Robert, baptized 16th May, 1668. His son and heir was Richard Longworth, who was ten years old in 1664. He married Fleetwood, the daughter of Edward Shuttleworth of Larbrick,¹ whose sister Dorothy was married at St. Michaels 18th January, 1684-5, to Mr. Charles Leigh of Singleton [Dr. Leigh], and at whose death without issue a moiety of Larbrick descended to Mrs. Richard Longworth, which he sold in 1704.² Richard Longworth was a justice of the peace for the county, and a man of good social position; he is mentioned several times in Thomas Tyldesley's Diary, but always as "Justice Longworth." He had issue a son, Edward Longworth, M.D., who in 1725 lived at St. Michaels Hall, but afterwards removed to Penrith, in Cumberland. From this point the descent cannot with any degree of accuracy be traced, the necessary records being wanting.³ In 1762 there was a Richard Longworth present at the Preston Guild; he may have been the son of the last-named Edward, and father or

¹ This Fleetwood has been called the daughter of the Rev. John Fisher, vicar of Kirkham, and the daughter of Henry Butler of Rawcliffe; she was, however, as above stated.

² *History of Kirkham*, p. 183.

³ There are still living several descendants of this family. One of these is now the wife of Mr. J. Shorrocks of St. Michaels, her father was Edward Longworth, died in 1867, aged 68; his father was Thomas Longworth, who married Ann Hesketh, and died in 1837, aged 70; his father was Richard Longworth, who is believed to have been a grandson or great grandson of one of Major Longworth's brothers.

husband of the "Mrs. Elizabeth Longworth," after whose decease the "Michaels Hall" was sold in 1771.

The arms of the family, as given by Dugdale, are "three wolves' heads erased, sable."

The old Tarnacar or Michaels Hall was a many-gabled old-fashioned looking house, with numerous small rooms. It was pulled down about fifty years ago. It stood about a hundred yards distance from the present house, and the stone gate posts now standing are all that is left of the original edifice.

The spirit of "the old major" (Ralph Longworth) was said to frequently pay visits to St. Michaels Hall until—so tradition has it—a "priest and a parson" met together and exorcised him, and condemned his ghost to rest as "long as the ivy is green and the river runs down from the hills;" a slight hollow place near the hall is still pointed out as the place where the "spirit was laid."

WOODPLUMPTON HALL.

Of the ancient manor house not a vestige remains; its site, however, is still pointed out. The Warrens, who for so many centuries were lords of the manor, never made this their home, although in the early part of the seventeenth century—for a time at all events—some of them lived here (see p. 25). After that it was probably occupied by the steward or agent for the manorial lands, and ultimately was reduced to a farmhouse.

AMBROSE HALL.

This hall, unlike the other ancient houses in the parish, did not derive its name from the land upon which it stood, but from its early owners.

The Ambrose family in the fifteenth century, by marriage with the heiress of Robert de Towers, acquired the manor of Lowick, in the parish of Ulverston, which they continued to hold until after the death of John Ambrose, B.D., rector of Grasmere, who, dying unmarried, in 1684, the manor was sold. Another branch of this family was settled at Ormskirk, from which sprang the Rev. Isaac Ambrose, the celebrated puritan divine, who was ejected from Garstang in 1666.¹ It is more than probable that these and the Ambrose of Woodplumpton came originally from one common stock, but the connecting links have not been discovered.

The exact date when the Ambroses came to Woodplumpton is not clear, but it must have been late in the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century.

In 10th Henry VIII. [1518-9] Nicholas Ambrose filed a complaint in the Duchy Court against James Ambrose, respecting the title to a messuage, lands, and tenements called Byrewathe [Byreworth, in Garstang], which he claimed by inheritance, alleging that Thomas Butler had leased it to his grandfather William Ambrose, whose son William succeeded him, and he being also dead, the premises of right ought to come to the plaintiff, as son and heir of the said William Ambrose the younger, but that one James Ambrose forcibly took possession and refused to quit. Also that he (the plaintiff) had sent clothes and bedding by his sister Joan Walker to the said messuage, which the defendant had retained.² The descent of these generations agrees with the Visitation of 1567, except that the grandfather of Nicholas is said to be Richard Ambrose. If these are therefore identical with those on the pedigree, the family probably did not come to Woodplumpton to live until after 1516. In the Subsidy List of 1523-4 (see p. 9) a William Ambrose appears as a landowner in the parish; and in 1545-6 Nicholas

¹ See *History of Garstang and Local Gleanings*, vol. i. p. 99.

² Duchy Pleadings, Henry VIII.

Ambrose was rated for land in Woodplumpton (see p. 9). Of course, as William, the father of Nicholas, who claimed Byre-worth, was dead before 1516, this William was either another of the family or the Nicholas of Woodplumpton and of Byreworth are not one and the same.

Nicholas Ambrose of Woodplumpton married, according to Flower's *Visitation*, Jane, daughter of John Singleton of Chingle Hall, in Whittingham. He had issue: (1) William, who was twice married, but left no issue; he died in or about the year 1586, his will being dated 16th August, 1578, whereby he gave all his lands to Roger Ambrose his brother, but he dying before the testator, a deed of conveyance was made whereby "Ambrose Hall" was to go to William, the son and heir of the said Roger, and his heirs male. (2) Thomas, in 39th Elizabeth [1596-7], appeared as plaintiff against Thomas Richardson, clerk, and Isabel his wife, claiming Ambrose Hall, as heir to his brother William, deceased; but the defendant and Isabel his wife—formerly wife of Roger Ambrose, a younger brother of defendants—had by "sinister means" got into their hands certain deeds, and under colour thereof taken possession.¹ He was buried at Woodplumpton 17th February, 1605-6. (3) Henry, nothing is known of him. (4) Roger, of whom presently. (5, 6, and 7) Van or Vane, George, and Ellen; of these nothing is known.

Roger, fourth son of Nicholas, in 1570 took a lease of a portion of the rectorial tithes from Henry Kirkby of Rawcliffe, Esq., for twenty-one years, and in 1584 he was described by Edward Brand of Catterall as "a gentleman, and richer than deponent." He died 19th September, 1585; his son and heir was William Ambrose, then aged seven years seven months and fourteen days.² In 1636 William Ambrose was living at Ambrose Hall, when he demised a close of land in Woodplumpton, called Morescroft, for three lives, to John Ambrose *alias* Charnley, his reputed son.³

¹ Duchy Pleadings, Elizabeth, cxxxvi. 12, and cli. 1.

² *Inquis. Post Mort.*, 1586.

³ Title Deeds.

He died in January, 1641, and was buried at Woodplumpton, being in the register described as "of Ambrose Hall, gent." His will was dated 20th April, 1639,¹ and contained the following bequests: To Thomas, son of her who was once his wife, and daughter to Mr. Richardson Deane of Manchester, £5; to Richard Ambrose, son of his godson William Ambrose, £10; to either of the said Richard Ambrose's sisters, £5; he recites the lease just referred to demising lands to John Ambrose *alias* Charnley,² his reputed son; to his cousin Gregory Ambrose, £3; to his servant John Eccleston, £5; to his brother John Richardson, his "clock, bell, and dyall," and 20s.

The direct male issue having failed, the family estate reverted to a younger branch, which had for many years been settled at Catforth Hall, which is so near Ambrose Hall as to suggest that the two estates were formerly in one tenure. In 1564, by deed dated 5th February in that year, William Ambrose the son of Nicholas of Ambrose Hall demised certain premises in Woodplumpton to William Ambrose of Catforth to hold for forty-one years after the death of Jane, widow of the said Nicholas; and by another deed he leased other lands during the lives of Alexander his son and Richard and Leonard, brothers of the said Alexander, the reversion to go to Roger Ambrose, younger son of Nicholas, and his heirs male.³

In 1607 William Ambrose of Ambrose Hall and Richard Ambrose of Catforth were at variance about Ambrose Hall estate, Richard "having conveyed his estate or the remainder to the late Queen's most excellent Majesty, thereby to disable the said William Ambrose from cutting off the estate tayle of the said Richard." They managed, however, by the "medyation of divers loveinge friends," to come to an agreement whereby William was to hold the property for his life, then to his issue in tail male, with remainder to Richard Ambrose. It was further

¹ Proved at Richmond; British Museum Add. MSS., 32115.

² Buried at Woodplumpton 21st February, 1659-60, "Mr. John Ambrose of Eaves."

³ *Inquis. Post Mort.* of Roger Ambrose.

agreed that Richard Ambrose should not after the death of William Ambrose be called upon to pay £16 appointed to be paid to Isabel Ambrose, mother of the said William, by an indenture dated 4th March, 28th Elizabeth [1585].¹

In 1650 William Ambrose of Catforth Hall, Elizabeth his wife, and Richard Ambrose his son and heir, mortgaged Ambrose Hall and twenty-four acres of land and other tenements to Richard Shaw of Preston, gent., the condition being that if the sum of £200 was not paid "at or in the south porch of the parish church of Preston between the hours of ten and two of the clock," then the property was to be released to Mr. Shaw. The estate was not redeemed, and it was held by the descendants of Richard Shaw until about twenty years ago, when it was sold to C. Birley of Bartle Hall, Esq.

AMBROSE OF AMBROSE HALL.

ARMS: *Or, three dice sable, each charged with an amulet, argent.*

Richard [? William] Ambrose of Woodplumpton [or Byre-worth].

AUTHORITIES.
Inq. Post. Mort.
Duchy Records, Wills, etc., etc.

William Ambrose of Woodplumpton. ... dau. of Curwyn, near Lancaster (Flower's *Vis.*).

Nicholas Ambrose of Ambrose Hall, gent.; living 1518 and 1545. Jane, dau. of John Singleton of Chingle Hall, in Whittingham, gent. (Flower's *Vis.*).

(¹) Ann, dau. of ... Brewer, widow of Laurence Cotham of St. Michaels-upon-Wyre. <i>s.p.</i>	William Ambrose of Ambrose Hall; died about 1586; will dated 16th Aug., 1578. <i>s.p.</i>	(²) Margaret, wid. of Rich. Houghton of Kirkham, ... Clifton of Clifton.	Thomas, living in 1596-7.	Henry, died young.	Roger, died before 1585.	Isabel ..., who afterwards mar. Thos. Richardson; living 1596.	Van or Vane. George. Helen.
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William Ambrose of Ambrose Hall, gent.; 7 years old in 1585; heir to his uncle William; buried at Woodplumpton 13th January, 1641; unmarried.

¹ Title Deeds.

Ambrose Hall has for many years been let as a farmhouse.¹ About the year 1871 it was almost entirely rebuilt, except that some of the outer walls were left standing ; over the fireplace in the kitchen is a stone let into the wall bearing the initials "W.S." [William Shaw], and the date 1697.

CATFORTH HALL.

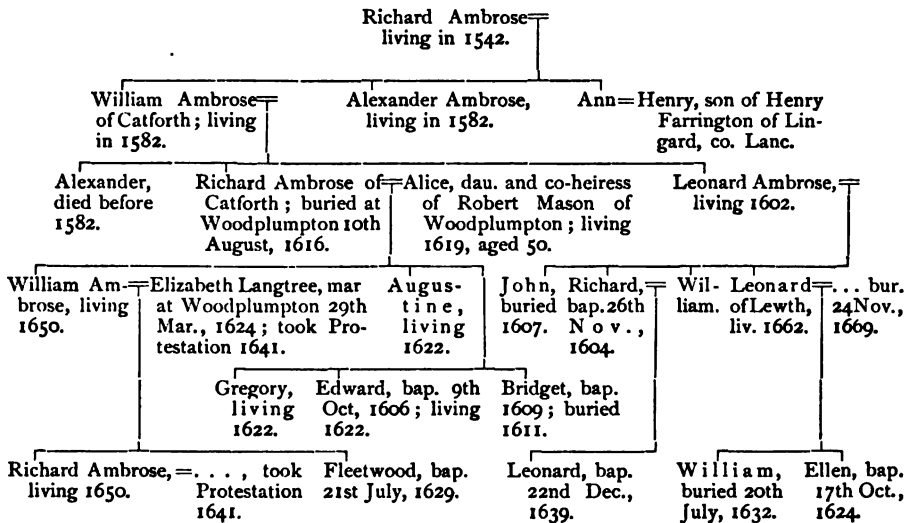
In 5th Henry VIII. [1513-14] Richard Sherburn was seised of, amongst other places, Catforthe in the manor of Woodplumpton ; and in 28th Henry VIII. [1536-7] Thomas Sherburn held the same ; and not very long after this a branch of the Ambrose family lived at a house on this land, which was afterwards designated Catforth Hall.

The Preston Guild Roll of 1542 gives amongst the foreign burgesses Richard Ambrose, and William and Alexander his sons. As these could not be of Ambrose Hall (see pedigree), it is almost certain that they were of Catforth ; and, in the Guild Roll of 1562, we find William Ambrose of Catforth and Alexander his son.

The Richard Ambrose named in 1542 might have been a brother of Nicholas of Ambrose Hall, indeed it is almost certain that he was. Richard, the grandson of this Richard, married one of the daughters of Robert Mason of Woodplumpton, whose will was dated 17th August, 1598 (see chapter IX). In the absence of parish registers, wills, and title deeds, it is not possible to make out a complete pedigree of this section of the Ambrose family ; but the following, though incomplete, is worth placing on record as showing the owners of Catforth for several generations :—

¹ 30th September, 1728, buried Seth Jolly of Ambrose Hall.

AMBROSE OF CATFORTH HALL.



After the middle of the seventeenth century the Ambrose family left Catforth, and various tenants appear to have occupied the hall. In 1679 Robert Clarkson of Catforth Hall was buried; in 1682 John Kitchen lived there. About this time the house was divided, and for long afterwards the Clarksons and Kitchens each occupied a part of it.¹ In 1716 Richard Clarkson, steward to Sir Nicholas Shuttleworth, Bart., lived here. It is now the property of Mrs. Dawson of Preston; the old house has long ago disappeared, and been replaced by an ordinary farm homestead.

GREAT ECCLESTON HALL.

For something over a century this was the home and property of a branch of the Stanley family. The old hall has been pulled

¹ In 1733 Robert, son of Robert Clarkson of Catforth Hall, was baptized; and in 1734 Edward, son of John Kitchen of the same, was baptized.

down, and a modern farmhouse built near the original site—the position of a deep ditch or moat, which formerly nearly surrounded the house, may still be traced.

In 1622 Thomas Stanley, gentleman, is described on the Preston Guild Roll as of Great Eccleston. He was a natural son of Henry Stanley, the fourth Earl of Derby; he married a daughter of Robert Hesketh of Rufford, Esq. On the 10th February, 1638, he made his will "in his own hand writing." He desired to be buried in the parish church of St. Michaels, near his wife, and he made the following bequests: To his daughter, Elizabeth Butler, his best cow, with the bedding and linnen which he had formerly lent her "at her going to house;" to his daughter Mary Butler of Kirkland, a piece of plate and a cow, and to her son, Thomas Butler, one heffer calf; to his daughter, Bridget Calvert, a silver sugar-box and spoon, a cow, and a calf, and to her husband his stoned horse; to his daughter, Jane Stanley, all the rest of his goods, except what he shall give to his grandchild Robert Stanley, viz., his signet gold ring, clock and bell, the lead, and all the brewing vessels, his armour, moulter chist,¹ and all other things belonging to the windmill; his lands in Goosnargh, which cost £420, he gave to his daughter Jane, as well as ten years' profits of the water corn milne, called the Wall Milne, with remainder to his daughter-in-law Mary Stanley until Robert Stanley her son accomplish the age of twenty-one years; for marriage portions of his grandchildren Mary and Anne Stanley, his grandson Robert Stanley was to pay to his brother Thomas Stanley twenty nobles a year. The inventory of his goods amounted to £317 16s. 10d.² Richard Stanley, the eldest son of Thomas Stanley, died before his father; and from his *Inq. Post Mort.*, taken at Warrington 17th April, 15th Charles I. [1639], it appears that his father being seised of the "capital messuage called Eccleston Hall in Great Eccleston," a windmill, 120 acres of land (meadow and pasture), also a house in Elswick,

¹ Moulter chest in which tolls for grinding corn was kept.

² British Museum Add. MSS., 32115.

he had settled the same upon him and his wife Mary Tyldesley and their heirs. Richard Stanley, at the time of his decease, had two sons living, the eldest of whom was Robert.¹ The hall and lands were held of William Butler, Esq., as of the manor of Rawcliffe.² Eccleston Hall remained in the possession of the Stanleys until near the end of the last century; it is now the property of the Misses Westby.

STANLEY OF GREAT ECCLESTON HALL.

ARMS: Stanley, on the bend sinister.

Thomas Stanley, natural son of Henry Stanley, fourth Earl of Derby, of Great Eccleston Hall, Esq.; will proved 1638; *Inq. Post Mort.* 17th Chas. I. [1641-2], a recusant.

Mary, dau. of Robert Hesketh of Rufford, Esq., relict of Rich. Barton of Barton, Esq.; she was a recusant in 1616; died before 10th February, 1638.

AUTHORITIES:
Inq. Post Mort.
Wills, etc.
Mr. Gillow's Lancashire Recusants' MS.

Richard Stanley, Esq., of Great Eccleston, ob. ante Patr. 15th Charles I.; *Inq. Post Mort.* 15th Charles I. [1639], a recusant.

Mary, daughter of Lambert Tyldesley of Garrett Hall, in Tyldesley, Esq., and sister and eventual heiress of Thomas Tyldesley, Esq.; was a widow in 1656, about which time the Garrett estates came to her; a recusant; living in 1639.

Henry Stanley.
Robert Stanley.

Bridget, mar. John Calvert of Cockerham, Esq.
Jane, mar. Henry Butler, younger son of Henry Butler of Rawcliffe, Esq.
Elizabeth, mar. Richard Butler of Rawcliffe, Esq.
Mary, mar. John Butler of Kirkland Hall, Esq.

Robert, living 1639, died s.p.

Thomas Stanley, Esq., of Great Eccleston Hall and Garrett Hall; æt. 37 Visit. of 1664; a recusant.

Frances, dau. of Sir Thomas Tyldesley of Tyldesley and Moreleys, knight.

Anne.

Mary, mar. Christopher Carus, son and heir of Thomas Carus of Halton Hall, Esq.

Richard Stanley, Esq., of Great Eccleston Hall and Garrett Hall; æt. 3 *temp.* Visitation, 1664; died in October, 1714.

Anne (bap. at Winwick April 6th, 1661), dau. of Thomas Culcheth of Culcheth Hall, Esq. (by Anne, sister of Sir Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh, knight), and eventual co-heiress with Catherine, wife of John Trafford of Croston, to the Culcheth estates upon the death of his nephew Thomas Culcheth.

Mary. Frances.

A

¹ Dugdale's *Visitation* makes Robert to be the second son, he certainly was the eldest.

² *Inq. Post Mort.*, vol. xxviii. p. 73.

A

Thomas Stanley, Esq., of Great Eccleston Hall and Garrett Hall; he was attainted of high treason in 1716, and his estates of Great Eccleston Hall, Garrett Hall, and New Hall (in Tyldesley), and his house in Preston were forfeited and sold; subsequently he resided at Culcheth Hall, where he died in July, 1749.	Meliora, dau. of Thomas Gomeldon of Summerfield Court, Kent, Esq., and sister and heiress of her brothers, William and Richard Gomeldon; she had previously been married to James Poole, Esq., eldest son of Sir James Poole of Poole Hall, co. Chester, Bart. (See Gillow's <i>Bib. Dict.</i> , vol. iii. p. 65 <i>seq.</i>)	Henry Stanley, S.J., born Sep. 11th, 1688; entered the Society of Jesus 1706; proposed 1724; died November 27th, 1753, at Culcheth Hall.
Richard Stanley, only son; declared a lunatic by inquisition Aug. 8th, 1748.	Meliora Stanley, sole heiress; died June 29th, 1794, when the Culcheth estates passed to the Traffords, <i>s.p.</i>	William Dicconson of Culcheth, fourth son of Edward Dicconson of Wrightington Hall, Esq., by Mary, sister of Sir Edward Blount, Bart.; born October 24th, 1727; died April 14th, 1801.

LECKONBY HOUSE.

The Leckonbys appear to have settled in Great Eccleston towards the end of the sixteenth century. The first of the family who resided here was John Leckonby¹ of Leckonby House (which was originally called Eccleston House). He held the demesne lands of Elswick in 1641; he signed the Protestation (see p. 16), as did also his son Richard, who was then churchwarden of St. Michaels, but afterwards became a recusant, and compounded for his estates in the sum of £58. His will was dated 28th December, 1650, and he is therein described as of Great Eccleston, gent. He desired to be buried within St. Michaels church; his lands he left to his eldest son Richard; to his other children he left £10 a peice—they were George, Elizabeth, Mary, Anne, and Jane—in addition, the daughters were to have each two silver spoons; to his son-in-law Thomas Sumpner, and to his grandson James Sturzacker, a silver bowl each; to William Bell of Elswick he bequeathed a silver jug with a lid; to his grandchildren and great-grandchildren 5s. each; to his

¹ The Leckonbys are said to have come from Lackenby, a hamlet in Kirk Leatham, in Yorkshire.

grandson, son of his son John Leckonby, deceased, he gave all his lands and shops in Kirkham.¹

For five generations the Leckonbys continued to live here, but the family was financially ruined by the dissipation or extravagance of Richard Leckonby, who, having parted with the ancestral estates in 1762, was imprisoned for debt in Lancaster Castle, where he spent the remaining twenty-one years of his life. During Mr. Leckonby's imprisonment his house was broken into, and many old deeds and papers stolen; and in 1766 the mansion itself was destroyed by fire. Some of the family pictures were saved from the flames, and were in possession of the late Miss Phipps of Leckonby Cottage.

The old house was a somewhat imposing structure, forming three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side being made up of large old-fashioned gates in the centre of a low wall. The right wing (still standing) was a stable, and on the gable still remains a stone inscribed



Opposite the gates was a large bowling green, which now forms the back premises and garden of the Bowling Green Inn.

There is a tradition that Leckonby House was subjected to an assault during the Civil War, the finding of leaden balls in the neighbourhood gives some colour to this belief (see p. 15).

On the bankruptcy of the last Leckonby of Leckonby House the demesne lands of Elswick were sold to Mr. Edward Rishton, and have descended by marriage to the present owner—Mr. Alderman King of Manchester.

¹ British Museum Add. MSS., 32115.

WHITE FAMILY OF GREAT ECCLESTON.

This family was settled in Great Eccleston as early as 6th Edward VI. [1332], when Roger le White was amongst the ratepayers (see p. 4); in the 39th Henry VI. [1460-1] a Robert White, son and heir of Richard White of Great Eccleston, entered into an obligation with John Kirkby, referring to lands in Upper Rawcliffe;¹ and in the lay Subsidy Roll of 1545-6 one of the three owners of land named in Great Eccleston is Richard Whyte.

This Richard White was probably the father of John White, gentleman, who died 9th July, 1st Elizabeth [1559], seised of a capital messuage and forty acres of land in Great Eccleston, as well as messuages and land in Esprick, Tarnacre, Upper Rawcliffe, and Woodplumpton, which he held in socage paying 4s. a year to William Kirkby. His heir was Nicholas White, son and heir of William White, uncle of the said John, and was then aged twenty years.² William White certainly lived at Cross House, as appears from exchequer depositions taken in 42nd Elizabeth [1600], in a dispute between William Cook and Nicholas White, the son of William White, respecting the messuage called Cross House and the tithes of St. Michaels. One point at issue was the question whether Cross House was in Great Eccleston or Tarnacre—which proves either that the ancient boundaries have been altered or the original building was not erected on exactly the same site as the house now known by that name.³ The defendant claimed that Cross House formerly belonged to Magdalen College, Battlefield, and that his father held it by lease from Richard Hussey, the master or warden thereof. The depositions were taken at Preston: George Gornall of Much Eccleston, husbandman, aged 80 years,

¹ Dodsworth MSS., 149 T. 100.

² *Inq. Post Mort.* (Elizabeth), vol. xi. p. 55.

³ It is of course possible that there were two houses of this name, but it is not likely.

said of his knowledge the house belonged to Battlefield, and that the wife of one Clarkson, grandmother of the defendant, occupied it before William White lived there ; William Bell of Woodplumpton, husbandman, corroborated this evidence, as did also Robert Newsam of Newsam Hall, aged 46 years.

Nicholas White was not allowed to take quiet and peaceable possession, but was opposed by Thomas White, who claimed the property under a deed which he alleged was executed 15th May, 3rd and 4th Philip and Mary [1557], and which conveyed the estate to trustees for the use of John White for his life, with remainder to the said Thomas White ; but Nicholas White of Tarnacre, yeoman, and Anthony White [of Woodplumpton], yeoman, had in a riotous manner, and with arms, taken possession.¹ The defendant evidently got the verdict, as in 1600 we find Nicholas White of Great Eccleston, gentleman, amongst the free tenants of Amounderness.² His will was dated 25th October, 11th James [1613].³ He left one-third of his lands for the preferment and education of his children, Edmund, Gilbert, Jane, Sarah, and Alice White, until Gilbert became of the age of 21 years ; his mansion house in Great Eccleston he left to his wife Isabel for her life, with remainder to his eldest son Robert. He had also a daughter Isabel and a son Christopher.

Anthony White of Woodplumpton (whose relationship to Nicholas does not appear) was buried at Woodplumpton 24th December, 1605, his will being dated the 16th of the preceding month ; he left half his estate to his daughter Margaret, and the other moiety to John Singleton, his grandson—he also names his son-in-law Henry Singleton,⁴ but it is not quite clear whether he was the husband of Margaret or of another daughter. Robert White, the son of Nicholas of Cross Hall, gent., compounded for knighthood in 1632. He married Isabel, daughter of William

¹ Duchy Pleadings (Elizabeth), vi. W. 7.

² Lancashire and Cheshire Rec. Soc., vol. xii. p. 232.

³ British Museum Harl. Add. MSS., 32115.

⁴ British Museum Add. MSS., 32115.

Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe. In 1641 he took the Protestation, but Isabel his wife was amongst those who refused to do so; afterwards his wife's influence prevailed, and before 1650 he was under sequestration for delinquency.¹ The date of his death has not been ascertained. He had issue three sons, of whom Nicholas White predeceased him, having married Margaret, daughter of Robert Fyfe of Wedacre Hall, Esq.; his will was dated 3rd January, 1639-40, and by it he bequeathed to his father and mother £5 each, and 50s. each to his two brothers, the residue of his goods he left to his wife and child. The names of the two brothers of Nicholas White (and sons of Robert) have not with certainty been ascertained, but probably the eldest and heir, was Thomas White of Great Eccleston, gentleman,² who in 1669 had considerable lands, etc., in that township and in Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnicar; he was the father or grandfather of Thomas White,³ who was baptized at St. Michaels 18th July, 1710; his will was dated 28th May, 1770, and after his decease his property (which probably included Cross House) went to John White of Great Eccleston.⁴

There was a branch of the family in Great Eccleston, one of whom was John White, whose will, dated 9th November, 1672, was proved in 1691, and in it he is described as husbandman; he left all he possessed to his wife Esther. He does not appear to have had issue.

In the early part of the present century the family estates were sold. Cross House is now used as a farmhouse; like most of the old mansions in the district it has its own familiar spirit—in this case it is a lady in white, who was said to be occasionally visible at one of the attic windows.

¹ *Commonwealth Church Survey*, Rec. Soc., vol. i. p. 147.

² Aged 34 years in 1664 (see p. 164).

³ "Thomas, ye son of Mr. Thomas White of Eccleston."—Register.

⁴ Schedule of old deeds formerly in the hands of John France, Esq., deceased.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANY.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY WILLS.

VERY few of these have been preserved. The following extracts are from the originals at Somerset House and from the abstracts of wills (now lost) preserved in the British Museum,¹ the latter are marked with an *.

WILL OF WILLIAM BELL OF ELSWICK.*

William Bell of Elswick, 22nd April, 1575. To Robert Chatburne, his half brother, Margaret Chatburne and Elizabeth Allenson, his half sisters, £20; to John Bell, eldest son of Richard Bell of Woodplumpton, his sword and dagger and a table, with all his husbandry gear after the decease of Jenet his wife.

WILL OF ANTHONY BILLINGTON.*

Anthony Billington of Woodplumpton, yeoman, 26th May, 1575, to be buried in the parish church of Woodplumpton; the goodwill of his messuage to John Billington his son, failing issue to Thomas his other son.

¹ Add. MSS., 32115.

WILL OF JENET CHARNLEY.*

Jenet Charnley of Inskip, widow, 16th August, 1578, leaves all to her sons William, Christopher, and Thomas, and her daughters Isabel and Elizabeth Charnley.

WILL OF JAMES COTTAM.*

James Cottam of St. Michaels, 15th July, 1594. Half his goods and houses to Jane his wife, and one half to his brother John Cottam.

WILL OF RICHARD GRADDELL *

Richard Graddell of Woodplumpton, 22nd August, 29th Elizabeth [1587], husbandman. One half his tenement to his wife Custance, and the other moiety to his son Richard; small bequests to his sons William and John and his daughter Katherine Graddell.

WILL OF ALICE GREGSON.*

Alice Gregson of Woodplumpton, widow, 29th September, 1587, desires to be buried in the churchyard of Woodplumpton, and leaves her effects to her sons Edward and James Gregson.

WILL OF JAMES HARRISON.*

James Harrison of Catford, husbandman, 2nd August, 1587. To be buried in the church or chapel of Woodplumpton; his lands in Woodplumpton and Billsborough he leaves to his eldest son James, except a third to Ellen his (testator's) wife; failing issue of James to Andrew his younger son, with remainder to Jenet his daughter; to Thomas Harrison his father he leaves £6 13s. 4d.

WILL OF RICHARD HULL.*

Richard Hull of Elswick, 14th December, 1579. To be buried at St. Michaels church ; to his son William Harrison one great chest ; all the rest of his goods to his daughters Jenet, Elizabeth, Isabel, Grace, and Anne ; Ellen his wife and his son William to be executors.

WILL OF RALPH KYLSHAW.*

Ralph Kylshaw of Woodplumpton, yeoman, 7th April, 26th Elizabeth [1584]. To be buried in the churchyard of Woodplumpton ; leaves his messuage to his wife for her life, then to Ralph Kylshaw his nephew. Inventory £81 6s. 8d.

WILL OF JAMES LATHOM.*

James Lathom of Sowerby, 30th November, 1588. To be buried at St. Michaels ; his tenement to William his eldest son, who is to permit his mother Anne Lathom to enjoy one-third of his goods, and another to be for the younger children of testator, viz., James, Richard, Ellen, John, Mary, and William. Inventory £189 18s. 7d.

WILL OF THOMAS LORIMER.*

Thomas Lorimer of Woodplumpton, husbandman, 20th October, 29th Elizabeth [1587], leaves his goods to his children, John, Elizabeth, Jennet, Anne, and Mary Lorimer.

WILL OF ROBERT MASONN.*

Robert Masonn of Woodplumpton, 17th August, 1598. To be buried in the church or chapel of Woodplumpton ; his effects to his wife Jenet for her life ; with remainder to his daughters—

Alice Ambrose wife of Richard Ambrose, Elizabeth Laith wife of Robert Laith, and Jane Lorimer wife of John Lorimer.¹

WILL OF HENRY NEWSHAM.*

Henry Newsham of Woodplumpton, 6th May, 1581, desires to be buried in the parish church or chapel of Woodplumpton; to John, son of Thomas Newsham, he leaves his interest in a lease until his son John Newsham shall be of full age.

WILL OF RICHARD PORTER.*

Richard Porter of Woodplumpton, yeoman, 4th October, 1577. To be buried in the church or chapel yard of Woodplumpton; leaves his property to his eldest son Thomas and his four younger children; he mentions his brother Henry Porter and Richard his (testator's) bastard son.

WILL OF EDWARD STANDLEY.*

Edward Standley of Woodplumpton, yeoman, 19th November, 1587. To be buried in Woodplumpton church; all his interest in his tenement to go to his nephew Thomas Threlfall and his brother-in-law William Richardson during the life of Edward, son of Peter Standley; to John, James, Jane, Elizabeth, Ellen, Isabel, and Alice Threlfall, children of Ellis Threlfall, he left £20 each. Inventory £210 2s.

WILL OF MILES THORNTON.*

Miles Thornton of Elswick, 3rd August, 1590. To be buried in St. Michaels church; to his son William £10; to his son Laurence £6; to his daughters Agnes, Anne, Jenet, and Dorothy

¹ His *Inq. Post Mort.* taken 13th January, 1619-20. He died 31st August, 1599, but at the taking of the *Inq.* his daughter Alice was a widow (see p. 185), and was then aged over 50.

Thornton, £6 each ; to his wife Isabel £4 ; his leases he gives to his wife and his two sons ; to John Hall, his son-in-law, "one meare."

WILL OF JOHN TURNER.*

John Turner of Woodplumpton. To be buried at Plumpton ; to his bastard son George £3 ; all the rest to his wife, his son John, and his daughters Jane and Alice.

WILL OF ELLYN HOLYNHED.

Hellen Holyheed, 20th September, 1530. I, Ellyn Hollynhed, hole of mynd off gud and ppy^t remembrance and well dyspossyt to order the worldly treasure that I have by the gyfte and lycence of Almyghty God to hys pleasure, and then for the helth of my soule and dyschargyn of the saym, thogh I be moved and vext wyth syknesse yn my body, mayketh my testament and last wyll yn fyrme essayng : first, I will and beweath¹ soul to my lord Jhu and our Lady Saynt Marye and all the company of heyvyn, and my body to be buried w'in the churche of saynt Mychell vp' Wyre wth the wheare [choir] of saynt Kathr'. Item, I geff and beweath towards a at same church vii^s vi^d ; to Mychells church buyldyng iii^s iv^d ; I giff to John P'saw, Vicar of saynt Mychells, my best beeste ; to Ellen Arkewright, my sist' daughter, xl^s ; to Laurence Arkewright, her brother, a cow and vi shepe ; to Alice Arkewright iiij shepe ; to John Arkewright iiij shepe ; to my brother John a whyte jackett ; to euery one of his chyldren a whytte cote ; to my syster all my lynnyng and clothes ; my gud mast', Syr John Presow, Vicar, and Sir , ps^t, whom I make executors.

¹ W for q is frequently used in this will, which is on paper and in a very delapidated state.

WILL OF WILLIAM BANKS.

I, William Banks, of ye parish of Mychells vpon Wyre, 1559, being syke, &c., doth make theys my laste wyle, &c. My bodye to be buryed wthin the chirche yorde of plūton [Plumpton] ; I gyfe to ye said chirche xvi^s ; I gyfe francys [no surname] wyche I am uncle to v^s ; to John Savule x^s ; to Grace Hornby x^s ; all the rest of goods I gyfe to my father and mother ; I appoint Roger Parker to be my supervisor ; I gyfe to S^r Ric. Gybson, my goostley father, ij^s, to pray for my soul, my father's soule, and all Xtian people.

WILL OF RICHARD SYNGLETON.

In the name of God, &c., 18th March, 1560. I, Rychard Syngylton in the p'ysh of saint Mychells vppon Wyer, seke, &c., my soule to Almyghty God, &c., by bodye and bones to be buried whytin the chyrch yerde of St. Mychells ; to John Lathom xvi^s ; to William Lathom xii^d ; to Jenet Lathom vii^d ; the rest to Ellyn my wife. Witnessed by Sir Thomas Cross, Vicar of saynt Mychells.

WILL OF JOHN CHARNLEY.

I, John Charnley of Wodplumpton, 12th April, 1559, beyng seke, &c., doe make this my wyll, &c. To be buryed wthin the church of Wodplumpton ; I gyffe to the said church iijs iiij^d to such vse as ys most nedefull ; to William Hornbye iijs iv^d ; to John Bayne xii^d ; Rychert my sonne to have all my interest in my house & ground, and be my assignee according to my lease from Syr Edward Warren, Knt., except one third which I wyll that my wyfe shall have ; John Charnley my brother to be my executor. Witnessed by Nicholas Laurenson, p'st.

THOMAS BARROW, ARTIST.

Thomas Barrow, the son of Matthew Barrow, was born at Great Eccleston 15th January, 1737. He is said to have studied for a time under Romney. He painted the portraits of many people in the Fylde district, and some of them show considerable merit.¹ He died at Great Eccleston, and was buried at St. Michaels in 1822.

DEER SLAYING IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

In the time of Henry VIII. Myerscough Park was well stocked with deer, and it appears that these deer had "time out of mind" been used to get out of the boundaries of the park and wander into the pastures and cornfields in the neighbourhood, but were nevertheless considered the "King's deer." In 1537 Thurstan Tyldesley, Esq., deputy keeper to the Earl of Derby of the Myerscough Park, complained in the Duchy Court that Richard Gottson (chaplain), James Syngleton, Peter Syngleton, and Richard Syngleton, of Inskip, yeomen, and others to the number of eight, did at midnight on the 26th September, 1537, with swords, staves, bills, bowes and arrows, assemble together at Eves and Inskip to destroy the King's deer, which had come out of the park, and moreover that they had attacked the constables and "made an affray."²

MAG SHELTON THE WITCH.

Margery Hilton was commonly known as Mag Shelton, and was a reputed witch. One tradition is that she lived at Singleton,

¹ He was not, as Whittle in his *History of Preston* states, an R.A.

² Pleadings, viii. T. 5.

and was called the witch of Singleton ; on the other hand, she is said to have lived in a cottage called Cuckoo Hall, in a solitary part of Wesham, near the footpath from Kirkham to Singleton.¹ She was found dead in her dwelling place, and is said to have been buried at the western end of Woodplumpton church, and that her body refused to remain underground until her spirit had been laid by the priest. The boulder stone still in the churchyard (see p. 80) marks her grave.

¹ See *History of Kirkham*, p. 205, and *Haydock Papers*, p. 41.

APPENDIX.

WOODPLUMPTON CHAPEL REGISTERS,

FROM 25TH MARCH, 1604, TO 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1613.

THESE Registers are written on a number of oblong pages which may once have formed a volume, but which are now unbound and without covers, and many of the leaves are detached. The entries are very clearly and neatly written, and were nearly all made by the Rev. John Hollinworth. As there are no transcripts of these Registers at Chester, and they are the earliest relating to the parish of St. Michaels which have been preserved, no apology is required for here printing them.

Nycolas Tatham, buried the xxiiijth daye of M'rche.

Margaret, the doughter off Rychard Heye, christened the xxvth off M'che, 1604.

John Myln, sonne of Jennett Myln aſs Charneley, christned the xxixth day of Marche, 1604.

A Registar booke wherein ys conteyned all weddings, christinings, & buryalls at Woodplumpton ffrom palmsunday, being the ffyrste off April, in Ao. Dm. 1604, as shall hapen or ffortune to be hereafter sett downe be me, Sr John Holenworth, clarke, curat there ; Wyllm Byllington, Rychard Gradell, John Bvnwar, hyred be Leanard Clarkson ; John Portar, hyred be Allexander Butler ; ffor this sayd yeare off owere lord god 1604, and sworne as ffoloweth :—

In primis, Alice Singleton, daughter off Henry Singleton, christened the nynth of Aprill, 1604.¹

<i>B.</i>	John Dilworth	- - - - -	14th April.
<i>C.</i>	John Newsom, sone off Robert Newsom		17th "
<i>B.</i>	Henry Gradell	- - - - -	19th "
<i>C.</i>	Jane Craycheley, the doughter of Henry Craycheley	- - - - -	23rd "
<i>B.</i>	Henry Portar	- - - - -	24th "
<i>W.</i>	James Nycolson and Dorethy Wearden		28th "
<i>W.</i>	Robte Symkeinson and Grace Newson		30th "
<i>B.</i>	Margerie Becke	- - - - -	1st May.
<i>B.</i>	The wyffe of Mychall Crosse	- - - - -	10th "
<i>C.</i>	Edward Warren and Thomas Warren, sones of Sr Edward Warren, knight, being then xvi ^{tene} dayes olde	- - - - -	10th June.
<i>B.</i>	Thomas Pule	- - - - -	4th "
<i>C.</i>	Mary Gregson, doughter of Robte Gregson of the Morehall	- - - - -	10th "
<i>C.</i>	Alice Lorymar, doughter off John Lorymar	- - - - -	9th "
<i>C.</i>	Henry Woods, sone off Petar Woods		5th July.
<i>C.</i>	Alyce Barton, base begoten doughter of Witthm Barton	- - - - -	27th "
<i>B.</i>	Ralffe Crosse, sone of Mychall Crosse	- - - - -	2nd August.
<i>C.</i>	Jenet Hudson, doughter off Robtt Hudson		3rd "
<i>C.</i>	Agnes Walmysle, doughter of Wythm Walmysley	- - - - -	12th "
<i>C.</i>	Robtt Archer, sone of Wythm Archer	- - - - -	12th "
<i>C.</i>	Elyne Holenworth, doughter off John Holenworth, clarke	- - - - -	25th "
<i>C.</i>	Ralffe Helme, sone of Thomas Helme	- - - - -	29th "
<i>C.</i>	Roger Becke, sone of Roger Becke	- - - - -	9th September.

¹ So far this is verbatim, the rest are abbreviated by inserting *C* = christening, *B* = burials, and *W* = weddings, and the day of the month is in ordinary figures.

C.	Jenet Charnyley, doughter of Roger Charnyley	- - - - -	17th September.
B.	Jenet Wylson	- - - - -	19th „
C.	Alyce Crosse, doughter of Rychard Crosse off Bartell	- - - - -	29th „
C.	Rebecca Billington, doughter off Wifm Billington	- - - - -	8th October.
C.	Richard Ambrose, sone of Leon'de Ambrose	- - - - -	26th „
B.	Nicolas Clarkson, (?) the eld'	- - -	6th November.
B.	Alexander Wholey, sone of Wifm Wholey	- - - - -	20th „
C.	Thomas Eccleston, son of Rauffe Eccleston	- - - - -	20th December.
C.	George Larche, son of Rauffe Layche	- - -	2nd January.
C.	Elizabeth Newsame, doughter of Thomas Newsame	- - - - -	4th „
C.	Thomas Hornby, son of Ric. Hornby	- - -	6th „
C.	Ric. Warde, son of Henrye Warde	- - -	1st February.
C.	Anne Charnley, [†] doughter of Wifm Charnley	- - - - -	3rd „
C.	Robt Symkyn, son of Robt Symkyne	- - -	3rd „
C.	Ellyn Billington, doughter of John Billington	- - - - - [?]
W.	John Charnley to Ann Thornton	- - -	10th „
C.	Ric. Davie, son of Ellys Davie	- - -	24th „

A Register booke, &c. (as on page 201) by mee, Sr John Holenworth, clarke, curatt there; Robart Stanley, John Roodes, Thomas Grene, John Portar, churchwardens; ffor this yeare ffollowing, being the year of our lord god, 1605, and sworne as ffoloweth :—

B. Wifm Crosse - - - - - 5th April.

[†] On margin B (= base born).

- C. Thomas Dilworth, sone of Henry Dilworth - - - - - 10th April.
- C. Jenet Benson, doughter of Richard Benson - - - - - 16th „
- C. Henry Lancaster als Shorburne - - - - - 20th „
- B. Robtt Cowell - - - - - 22nd „
- C. Edwardde Warren, sonne off John Warren, Esquire, was borne the 10th daye of Maye, and christened the - - - 19th May.
- B. Anne Gibson, wiffe of Laurence Gibson and her doughter - - - - - 19th June.
- W. Edwardde Browne and Grace Billing', doughter of John Billington - - - 25th „
- C. Thomas Eccleston, sone of Wyllm Eccleston - - - - - 30th „
- B. Elizabeth Singleton, doughter of Henry Singleton - - - - - 9th July.
- C. James Clarkson, sonne of Henry Clarkson - - - - - 16th „
- B. Anne Lalus, wyffe of Rychard Lalus - - - 7th August.
- B. Robtt Typping - - - - - 6th „
- W. John Pemarton and Grace Lundde - - - 17th „
- C. James Carter, sone of James Carter - - - 6th September.
- C. John Stanley, sonne of Robtt Stanley - - - 16th „
- B. Anne Mylner, doughter of Anne Mylnar - - - 12th „
- B. John Becke, sonne off Roger Becke - - - 16th „
- B. Rychard Mylnar - - - - - 21st „
- C. Elizabeth Hudson, doughtar off Robtt Hudson - - - - - 2nd October.
- C. Jenet Lundde als Calvartt, doughtar of Emery Lundde - - - - - 18th „
- C. George Billington, sonne off John Billington - - - - - 20th „
- C. John Denyson, sonne of Rychard Denyson - - - - - 21st „
- B. Anthony Lundde - - - - - 22nd „

C. (B)	Alice Charnley afts Colnne, base daughter off Thomas Colnne. ¹	- - -	24th October.
B.	The wyffe off Wythm Allenson	- - -	25th "
C.	Lucy Booth afts Newsum, base begotten doughter off John Newsum	- - -	26th "
B.	Katheren Warren, doughter off Sr Ed- ward Warren, knight	- - -	2nd November.
C.	Alyce Crosse, doughter of Thomas Crosse of Barton	- - - - -	13th "
C.	Wythm Portar, sone of Henry Portar	- - -	14th "
C.	Roger Lache, sonne of Robtt Lache	- - -	20th "
B.	Elyne Hornby, doughter of Edward Hornby	- - - - -	21st "
C.	Robtt Hall, sone of Nycholas Hall	- - -	30th "
B.	Edward Hockington	- - - - -	3rd December.
B.	Rychard Crosse, sone off Mychael Crosse	- - -	3rd "
C.	Robtt Bushell, sone off John Bushell	- - -	4th "
C.	Joan Eccles, doughter of John Eccles	- - -	4th "
W.	Rychard Durmyng and Isabel Laurance	- - -	7th "
C.	Anne Core alias Walker, base doughter of Elyne Core and Thomas Walker	- - - - -	20th "
W.	Rychard Johnson and Jane ffletcher	- - -	20th "
B.	Anthony Whyte	- - - - -	24th "
B.	Grace Morley	- - - - -	24th "
B.	Anne Grene	- - - - -	1st January.
B.	Jane Newsam vx' John Newsam	- - -	14th "
C.	Thomas Gregory, the sone of Thomas Gregory	- - - - -	18th "
C.	Thomas Cotam, sone off Wythm Cotam	- - -	19th "
C.	Robtt Dylworth, sone of Anthony Dyl- worth	- - - - -	19th "
B.	Elyne Whyte	- - - - -	19th "
B.	John Alman, base begotten sone of John Alman	- - - - -	20th "

¹ In all cases of illegitimacy the letter *B* is on the margin.

C.	Jennett Fisher, daughter of Henry Fisher	20th	January.
W.	Laurance Wilson and Elizabeth Butler	27th	"
B.	Thomas Cottam - - - - -	28th	"
C.	Willm Brewar, sonne of Henry Brewar	28th	"
B.	Vx' Rauffe lshay - - - -	29th	"
C.	Alyce Simpcocke, daughter of George Simpcocke - - - - -	4th	February.
W.	Robtt Browne and Alyce Burtam [?]	1st	"
B.	Jannet Burne, daughter of Gabrill Burne	6th	"
B.	Robtt Clarkson, younger - - - -	9th	"
C.	Robtt Lache, sonne of Rauffe Lache	9th	"
C.	Ellin Nicholson, daughter of James Nicholson - - - - -	13th	"
B.	Thomas Ambros, gent. - - - -	17th	"
C.	Henry Bruwar, sone of John Bruwar of Inskipe - - - - -	17th	"
W.	John ffysher and Anne Alman - -	17th	"
C.(B)	Rebecka Clarkson ¹ - - - -	13th	"
B.	Margaret Anyon.- - - - -	24th	"
C.	Margaret Adamson afis Whytesyde bap- tized, and buried the day after -	24th	"
W.	Willm P'kinson and Isabell Hudson	25th	"
W.	Henry Lundde and Anne Hodgkinson	26th	"
C.	Elizabeth Gregson, daughter of Thomas Gregson - - - - -	26th	"
W.	John Lound and Elizabeth Shakshafte	1st	March.
C.	Michell Crosse, sone of Richard Crosse of Catfforth - - - - -	2nd	"
W.	Willm Brewar and Elizabeth Walmesley	3rd	"
W.	Robte Newsam and Ellen Singe[l]ton	3rd	"
W.	Robte Wilkinson and Ellen Clarkson	4th	"
C.	Leonard Helme, son of Thomas Helme	4th	"
C.	George Young, son of David Young	7th	"

¹ Instead of christened the word baptized is now used occasionally.

- C. Richard Graddell, sone of Richard Graddell of Bartill - - - - 9th March.
 C. Ann Hornbye als Pyden - - - - 13th „
 B. Henry Bouth - - - - 14th „
 B. Ric. Gradell, sonne of Richard Gradell - 15th „
 B. John Helme atts Bell, base begotten sone of Henry Bell - - - - 21st „
 C. Elizabeth Helme atts Bell, base begotten doughter off the sayd Henry Bell - 21st „
 C. John Wyllesy and Cristopher Wyllesie, sones of John Wyllesy - - - - 21st „
 C. Elizabeth Durnyng atts Lawson, supposed to be the base begotten doughter off Rychard Lawson and Margaret Durnyng - - - - 23rd „

1606.

- B. Leonard Helme, son of Thomas Helme 28th „
 C. Ellene Portar atts Newsum, base begotten doughter off Henry Newsum - - 26th „
 C. John Dilworthe, son of Henrye Dilworth 31st „
 C. Henrye Fyssher, son of John Fyssher - 1st April.
 C. Elene Hornby, doughter of John Hornby of Bartill - - - - 2nd „
 C. Nycolas Abot, sone off Wyllm Abot - 4th „
 C. Alice Toward, doughter of Thomas Toward - - - - 5th „
 C. Elizabeth Singleton, doughter off John Singleton - - - - 11th „

A Register Booke, &c. [as on page 201], from Palme Sundaie, being the xiiijth daie of Aprill, 1606, &c., set downe by me, Sr John Hollinworthe,¹ clarke, curatt there, Edwarde Hornby, John

¹ Before spelt Hohenworth.

Roode, three churchwardens for Robt. Gregson, Wifm Whalley, James Davy, sworne.

- B.* Roger Kigheley - - - - - 19th April.
C. Thomas P'kinson, sonne of Wifm P'kinson - - - - - 6th May.
C. Agnes Gregson, doughter of Henry Gregson of Bartell - - - - - 13th „
C. Mary Becke, dought^r of Roger Becke - 15th „
C. Ellin Burne, dought^r of Thomas Burne - 16th „
W. Richarde Euxton and Anne Watson - 25th „
W. John Walker and Alyce ffraunce - 27th „
C. Edmund Charneley, sonne of Richarde Charneley of the Hilhouse - - 27th „
C. Edward Durning, supposed to be base begotton sonne of John Horneby - 2nd June.
B. John During, sonne of Richard Durning 5th „
C. Wifm Allenson, sonne of Thomas Allenson - - - - - 7th „
C. Richard Rebye, sonne of Wifm Rebye - 8th „
C. Anne Brewar, dought^r of Wifm Brewar 9th „
C. James Harrison, supposed to be base begotten sonne of Oswald Whalley - 10th „
B. Ellin Horneby, doughter of John Horneby 10th „
C. Alyce Gradell, doughtar of Rychard Gradell - - - - - 19th „
W. Anthony ffraunce and Margaret Clarke-son - - - - - 22nd „
W. Robte ffrith and Elizabeth Smithe - 29th „
W. Robte Cottam and Margaret More, widow - - - - - 30th „
B. Jenet Clarkeson, wiffe of James Clarkeson of Myreschough - - - - 7th July.
B. Jennet Charneley, wiffe of John Charneley 14th „
B. John Lonnde, sonne of John Lonhde of Bartell - - - - - 15th „

C.	John Taylyor, sonne of James Taylor	-	19th	July.
W.	Anthony Streclande and Alyce Charneley	-	20th	"
C.	Elizabeth Bayne, dought ^r of Edmund	-		
	Bayne	- - - - -	24th	"
W.	Roswell [†] Whalley and Anne Harrison	-	2nd	August.
W.	John Gornall and Katherine Whalley	-	2nd	"
W.	James Austen and Isabell Graystocke	-	3rd	"
C.	John Warren, sonne of John Warren,	-		
	Esquire	- - - - -	8th	"
C.	John Gregson, sonne of Robte Gregson	-		
	of the Morehall	- - - - -	10th	"
B.	Thomas Lonnde	- - - - -	11th	"
C.	Alyce Awenson, doughtor of Wiltm	-		
	Awenson	- - - - -	17th	"
C.	Henry Waring, sonne of Wiltm Waring	-	22nd	"
B.	Mary Becke, doughtor of Roger Becke	-	26th	"
W.	James Carter and Alyce Brewar	- -	26th	"
C.	Thomas Kitchen atts Anyon	- -	28th	"
C.	Alexand ^r Woods atts Whaley	- -	29th	"
C.	Edwarde Jollye and Johan Jollye, chil-	-		
	dren of Edwarde Jollye	- - -	6th	September.
B.	Peter Woods of Catfurth	- - -	23rd	"
B.	Elizabeth Whalley, doughtar of Wiltm	-		
	Whalley	- - - - -	25th	"
C.	Margaret Ellis, doughtor of Wiltm Ellis	-	5th	October.
C.	Adam Kichen, supposed to be the sonne	-		
	of Henry Kichen	- - - - -	5th	"
C.	James Charneley, sonne of Roger	-		
	Charneley of the Eyves	- - -	8th	"
C.	Edward Ambrose, sonne of Richard	-		
	Ambrose	- - - - -	9th	"
C.	Grace Turner, doughtor of John Turner	-	10th	"
C.	Anne Dunderdall atts Crosse, supposed	-		
	to bee the doughtor of Michael Crosse	-	21st	"

[†] Before called Oswald (see 10th June).

B.	Elizabeth Harrison, wiffe of Anthony Harrison	- - - - -	5th November.
B.	Lawrence Duddell, sonne of Wiltm Duddell	- - - - -	6th "
C.	Andrew Wilkinson, sonne of John Wilkinson, young ^r , of Myrescoughe	-	"
C.	John Sykes, sonne of Richard Sykes	-	7th "
B.	Eliz. Bayne, dough ^r of Edmund Bayne		30th "
	Alyce Symcocke, doughtor of George Symcocke	- - - - -	30th "
C.	Andrew Charneley, sonne of W ^m Charneley	- - - - -	30th "
B.	Henry Carter	- - - - -	1st December.
C.	Wiltm Eccles, sonne of John Eccles	-	2nd "
C.	Wiltm Jackson, sonne of Richard Jackson		2nd "
C.	Wiltm Morton, sonne of Thomas Morton of Barton	- - - - -	9th "
C.	Anne Toward, doughter of Richard Toward	- - - - -	18th "
C.	John Woodd, sonne of Wiltm Woodd of Catfurthe	- - - - -	21st "
B.	John Cosin, laborer	- - - - -	28th "
C.	Elizabeth Singleton, doughter of Henry Singleton, young ^r	- - - - -	31st "
B.	Wiltm Loude	- - - - -	7th January.
W.	Thomas Charneley and Jennet Catterall		14th "
C.	Grace Harrison, doughtor of James Harrison of Catfurthe	- - - - -	16th "
C.	Eliz. Bennett, doughtor of John Bennet	-	16th "
C.	Alyce Banester, doughtor of John Banester		21st "
C.	Ellin Robinson, supposed doughtor of John Horner	- - - - -	24th "
C.	Grace Eccleston, doughtor of Ralph Eccleston	- - - - -	26th "
C.	John Nickeson, sonne of John Nickeson		27th "

<i>C.</i>	Withm Lvnde, sonne of Withm Lvnde	-	27th	January.
<i>B.</i>	Clemence Busshell	- - -	6th	February.
<i>W.</i>	Henry Robinson and Alyce Dobson	-	7th	"
<i>C.</i>	Anthony, sonne of John Billington	-	10th	"
<i>C.</i>	Janne Denyson, doughtor of Richarde Denyson	- - - -	16th	"
<i>W.</i>	John Shervinton and Jennete Mylner	-	16th	"
<i>W.</i>	Edmunde Charneley of the pishe of Broughton and Margaret Charneley	-	16th	"
<i>C.</i>	Nicholas Dilworthe, sonne of John Dilworthe of the pishe of Broughton	-	16th	"
<i>C.(B)</i>	Ellin Cowen atts Charneley	- - -	22nd	"
<i>C.</i>	John Idesfurthe, sonne of Thomas Idesfurthe of Inskyppe	- - - -	24th	"
<i>B.</i>	Elizabeth Walker, laborer	- - -	24th	"
<i>C.</i>	John Gawoodde, sonne of George Gawoodde	- - - - -	1st	March.
<i>B.</i>	Withm Eccles, sonne of John Eccles	-	1st	"
<i>C.</i>	John Walker, sonne of John Walker	-	1st	"
<i>C.</i>	Ellin Lorymer, doughtor of John Lorymer	-	12th	"
<i>C.(B)</i>	Anne Higinson atts Dickeson	- - -	15th	"

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<i>B.</i>	John Eccleston, yonger	- - - -	28th	"
<i>B.</i>	Elizabeth Lorymar, wydowe, late wyffe of Thomas Lorymar	- - -	29th	"
<i>C.(B)</i>	Elizabeth Rawnson and Alyce Rawnson atts Eliz. Hodgson and Alyce Hodgson	- - - -	30th	"
<i>C.</i>	Elizabeth Davye, doughtor of John Davye	-	6th	April.

A Register Booke, &c. [as on page 201], begynnyng the viith daie of April, 1607, to bee sett downe by me, Sr John Hollinworthe, clerke, curatt there, Rog' Mosse, John Roodes, hyred by

Mr Ric' Ambrose of Catfurthe, Robte Clarkeson and Henry Dilworthe, sworne churche Wardens.

C.	Dorothy Billington, doughtor of Wiltm Billington of Woodplumpton - -	11th April.
C.	John Cowell, sonne of Henry Cowell -	11th "
C.	Robte Catterall, sonne of Edwarde Catterall - - - - -	13th "
C.	Elizabeth Laiche, doughtor of Rauffe Laiche - - - - -	18th "
C.	Robte Lvnde, sonne of Henry Lvnde -	25th "
C.	John Walmysley, sonne of Wiltm Walmysley - - - - -	13th May.
W.	Ellis Hayworthe and Alyce Wilson, laborers - - - - -	18th "
C.	Jennett Clarkeson, supposed to be the doughtor of Robte Clarkeson of Salwicke - - - - -	18th "
B.	Grace Singleton, wiffe of Henry Singleton	19th "
C.	Elizabeth Steyham, doughtor of Wiltm Steyham - - - - -	19th "
B.	Elizabeth Lawson - - - - -	22nd "
B.	Elizabeth Laiche, doughtor of Rauffe Laiche - - - - -	24th "
C.	Jane Clarkeson, doughtor of John Clarkeson - - - - -	25th "
C.	Jane Tyldesley, doughtor of Thursland Tyldesley of Myrescoughe - -	26th "
C.	Richard Gradell, sonne of Thomas Gradell - - - - -	28th "
W.	Richard Burches and Elizabeth Curwen of the pishe Gousen'ghe - - -	30th "
W.	Thomas Rawlin and Margaret Th'rsell, the one of the county of Cumberland and the other of the county of Lanc.	15th June.

W.	Wittm Aplebie and Elizabeth Wilkinson, the one of the countie of Yorke and the other w th in the countie of Lyncoun	15th June.
B.	Jenet Hudson, ux' Thomas Hudson -	16th „
C.	Wittm Crosse, son of Ric' Crosse of Lawer Bartill - - - -	19th „
C.	Robrt Crosse, son of Ric Crosse - -	19th „
C.	Laurence Crosse, son of Wittm Crosse -	21st „
B.	Robarte Crosse, son of Ric' Crosse of Bartill - - - - -	22nd „
W.	George Willson and Elizabeth Hunt, the one of the county of Cumberland and the other of the county of Lanc. -	22nd „
C.(B)	Grace More alias Bell, supposed to bee the daughter of John Bell - -	19th „
W.	John Pattyson and Jane Altam, the one of the countie of Cumberland and the other of the countie of Yorke - -	25th „
B.	John Walker, sonne of John Walker -	27th „
C.	Peter Euxton, sonne of Richarde Euxton	29th „
C.	Mary Nickeson, doughter of Thomas Nickson - - - - -	3rd July.
C.(B)	John Hey, supposed to be the sonne of Richard Hey - - - -	5th „
B.	Wittm Crosse, sonne of Richard Crosse of Lowar Bartill - - - -	9th „
C.	Mary Crosse, doughtor of Andrew Crosse of Broughton - - - -	22nd „
C.	Thomas Lvnde and Ellin Lvnd, children of John Lvnd of Bartill - - -	23rd „
B.	Jenett Houghton, late wiffe of Henry Houghton of Lower Bartill - -	26th „
B.	Elizabeth Newsom, doughtor of Thomas Newsam - - - - -	6th August.
W.	Thomas Billington and Jane Burton -	10th „

C.	Katherin Gradell, doughter of Richard Gradell of Bartill - - - -	10th August,
C.(B)	Anne Newsham, afts Porter, doughter of Henry Newsam - - - -	28th „
B.	John Durnyng, sonne of Richarde Durnyng - - - -	28th „
B.	Anne Lvnde, late wiffe of Henry Lvnde of Mydgehall - - - -	31st „
B.	Robte Lvnde, sonne of the said Henry Lvnde of Mydgehall - - - -	3rd September.
W.	Ewan Simpson and Margaret Cowke -	8th „
W.	John Clarkson and Margaret Bayne -	12th „
B.	Elyne Eccleston, wydowe, late wiffe of Robte Eccleston - - - -	16th „
B.	Jennett Jollye, wiffe of Edward Jollye -	18th „
B.	Marye Butler, wiffe of Alexand ^r Butler -	18th „
B.(B)	Johanne Cottom afts Byllington, base dought ^r of Wiltm Billington, yong ^r , of Catfurthe - - - -	18th „
B.	John Ambrose, sonne of Leond ^r Am- brose of Catfurthe - - - -	19th „
C.(B)	James Harrison afts Anyon, base doughter of Robte Anyon - - -	20th „
W.	Wiltm Whalley and Issabell Woodd -	22nd „
C.	Anne Cuerdall afts Birkehead, base doughtor of James Birkehead of Broughton - - - -	21st „
C.	Thomas Brombell, sonne of Edward Brombell - - - -	23rd „
C.	Margarett Helme, daughtor of Thomas Helme - - - -	23rd „
W.	Thomas Crosse and Ellin Whyteheede -	27th „
B.	Ric. Kighley of Inskip - - - -	29th „
C.(B)	Richard Robinson, sonne of Wiltm Robinson of Inskipp - - - -	4th October.

C.	Thomas Cvben, sonne of Richarde Cuben of Barton - - - - -	6th October.
W.	Richard Gradell of Preston and Ellen Barton, wydowe, late wiffe of Ed- warde Barton of Claughton - - -	16th „
B.	Peter Euxton, sonne of Richard Euxton	22nd „
B.	Agnes Crosse, late wiffe of George Crosse - - - - -	24th „
B.	ffrauncis Woodds, doughtor of Ric' Wodd, theldr, of Bartill - - -	31st „
B.	Anthony Dilworthe - - - - -	7th November.
C.	Robte Benson, sonne of Richard Benson	10th „
W.	Henry Lvnd of Midgeall and Ellin ffishewicke, late wiffe of Thomas ffishewicke - - - - -	11th „
C.	Robte Rawinson, sonne of Henry Rawinson - - - - -	13th „
C.(B)	Margarett Houghton, base doughter of Edwarde Houghton - - - - -	15th „
C.	Anne Whalley, doughter of Wiltm Whalley - - - - -	15th „
W.	Edward Houghton and Issabell Grayson	23rd „
W.	Robte Morrison and Johanna ffrauncis, laborers - - - - -	23rd „
C.	Richard Bayne, sonne of Edmund Bayne - - - - -	25th „
C.	Elizabeth Crosse, doughtor of Thomas Crosse of Bartill ¹ - - - - -	26th December.
C.	Elizabeth Eccleston, doughtor of Wiltm Eccleston - - - - -	26th „
B.	Agnes Dilworthe, late wiffe of John Dilworthe - - - - -	31st „

¹ No entries between 25th November and 26th December—probably a page of the register is missing.

C.	John Burton, sonne of John Burton	-	31st	December.
B.	Elizabeth Crosse, doughtor of Thomas Crosse of Bartell	- - - -	3rd	January.
W.	George ffdler and Anne Hollinworthe	-	5th	"
B.	John Hudson, sonne of Henry Hudson	-	8th	"
W.	Withm Wilson and Jounne Hunter, laborers	-	10th	"
B.	John Lvnde, sonne of Henry Lvnde	-	15th	"
C.	Thomas Laiche, sonne of Robte Laich	-	16th	"
W.	Withm Lapage de Michaelles and Jennett Rabye, wydowe	- - - -	16th	"
C.	Janne Charneley, doughtor of John Charneley of the Mirepoole	- -	19th	"
W.	Henry Newsham and Grace Porter	-	19th	"
W.	Thomas Beeseley and Elizabeth Clarke-son	- - - - -	19th	"
W.	Robte Hornebye of the pishe of Kirkeham and Anne Elston of the same pishe	- - - - -	21st	"
B.	Ellin Hodgkinson, wydowe, late wiffe of Withm Hodgkinson [of] the Eyves	-	29th	"
C.(B)	Margarett Wrennall, supposed to be the doughter of Thomas Soothworthe	-	31st	"
B.	Alice Hodgkinson, wiffe of Henry Hodgkinson	- - - - -	31st	"
C.	James Coore, sonne of Thomas Core	-	1st	February.
W.	Richard Lawson and Margarett Durnyng	-	2nd	"
C.	Ellin Gregson, doughter of Robte Gregson of Barton	- - - -	2nd	"
W.	Xpofer Carter and Ellin More	- -	6th	"
W.	Henry Hodgkinson and Agnes Marcer	-	7th	"
W.	Withm Blacoo of the pishe of Broughton and Jane Jackson	- - - -	9th	"
B.	Ellin Mosse, wyffe of Roger Mosse	-	10th	"
C.	Janne Warde, doughter of Henry Ward	-	11th	"
C.	Anne Willesie, doughter of John Willesie	-	16th	"

- C. Thomas Simpson, sonne of George Simpson - - - - 1st March.
 B. Agnes Busshell, wiffe of John Busshell - 2nd "
 C. Thomas Billington, sonne of John Billington, yong^r, of Catfurthe - - 3rd "
 C. John Hornebye, sonne of Richard Hornbye - - - - 9th "
 B. Ellin Helme, late wyffe of Lyzan^r - 9th "

A Regester, &c: [as on p. 201], begynning the xxth daie of Marche, 1607, &c., to bee sett downe by mee, Sr John Hollyworthe, curatt thear, John Gradell, Henry Dilworthe, Robte Clarkeson, and Leon'de Clarkeson, sworne churche wardens there.

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- C. Nicholas Laytus, sonne of Ralffe Laytus 1st April.
 C. Mary Balmer, doughtor of John Balmer 5th "
 W. Robte Mylner and Issabell Turner - 9th "
 B. John Billington of Bartill - - - 9th "
 C.(B) Thomas Eccleston afts Billington, supposed sonne of John Billington of Catfurthe - - - - 12th "
 C. John Catterall, sonne of John Catterall of the Eyves - - - - 17th "
 C. Xpofer Younge, sonne of Davye Yon'ge of the Eyves - - - - 20th "
 W. Richard Hall and Susan p'ker, laborers 26th "
 B. Alice Lawe, doughter of Roger Lawe - 26th "
 W. Henry Kighley and Margarete Latus - 27th "
 C. Anne Moone, doughtor of Robte Moone 27th "
 C. Henry Bayne, sonne of Cuthbert Bayne of Morrelye - - - - 30th "

^r "Leonde" erased.

C.	Willelm Mawdesley, sonne of Henry Mawdesley - - - - -	1st May.
B.	John Catterall, sonne of John Catterall of the Eyves - - - - -	7th "
C.	Dorothy Clarkeson and Janne Clarkeson, children of Henry Clarkeson of the Eyves - - - - -	8th "
W.	Willelm Hornebye and Eme Standley - - - - -	19th "
B.	Jennett fletcher, wiffe of Willelm fletcher - - - - -	22nd "
B.	Jane Clarkson, doughtor of Henry Clarkson of the Eyves - - - - -	23rd "
W.	Thomas ffisher, laborer, and Mabell Nicolson - - - - -	24th "
C.	Johannæ Standley, doughtor of Robte Standley - - - - -	25th "
C.	James Hornebye, sonne of Willelm Hornebye - - - - -	26th "
B.	John Gradell of Plumpton Lane - - - - -	26th "
C.	Richarde Hudson, sonnè of Robte Hudson - - - - -	30th "
C.	ffrauncis Becke, sonne of Roger Becke - - - - -	30th "
B.	Johanne Standley, doughtor of Robte Standley - - - - -	31st "
C.	John Catterall, sonne of James Catterall - - - - -	12th June.
C.	Margarete Shepde, daughter of Robte Shepde of the pishe of Broughton - - - - -	18th "
C.	Henry Dilworth, sonne of Henry Dilworthe - - - - -	23rd "
C.	John Gregson, sonne of Thomas Gregson - - - - -	26th "
C.	Grace Sclater, daughter of Thomas Sclater of Broughton - - - - -	27th "
B.	Thomas Whyteheade - - - - -	27th "
W.	John Billington and Agnes Eccleston - - - - -	27th "
B.	John Lvnd, sonne of Henry Lvnde of Merscough - - - - -	29th "

- C. Jennett Hudson, doughtor of Henry
Hudson - - - - - 29th June.
- C. Xpofer Clitherall, sonne of George
Clitherall - - - - - 29th "
- C. Wiffm Birches, sonne of George Birches
of Barton - - - - - 2nd July.
- C. Richarde Crosse and Grace Crosse,
children of James Crosse of Bartell - 7th "
- B. John Hey, supposed sonne of Richard
Hey - - - - - 20th "
- B. Anne Moone, doughtor of Robt
Moonne - - - - - 23rd "
- W. Ellis Allenson of Catterall of the pishe
of Garstange and Janne Sale - - 24th "
- C. Thomas Clarkson, sonne of John Clark-
son of Plumpton - - - - - 29th "
- C. Agnes Watson affs Melling, supposed to
be doughter of John Mellinge - - 2nd August.
- C. Jane Walker, doughtor of John Walker - 6th "
- B.(B) John Whalley, suposed sonne of James
Whalley of Carhouse greene - - 9th "
- C. Leon'de Charneley, sonne of Robte
Charneley - - - - - 19th "
- W. Randle Warren and ffrancis Cowell - 25th "
- B. Johanne Durnyng, doughtor of Richarde
Durnyng - - - - - 26th "
- C. Marye Whalley, doughtor of Roswell
Whalley - - - - - 28th "
- W. Henry Greaves of the pishe of St.
Michael and Alice Cooke of y^e
pishe of Garstang - - - - - 30th "
- C. Alyce Porter, doughtor of Henry Porter
of the Eyves - - - - - 15th September.
- C. Jane Crosse, doughtor of Richard Crosse
of Bartill - - - - - 23rd "

C.	Grace Singleton, doughtor of Henry Singleton of the Eyves - - -	27th September.
W.	Henry Brewar and Anne Woodds -	2nd October.
C.(B)	Margarett Harrison, supposed to be the doughtor of Robte Anyon - -	4th "
W.	John Harrison and Dorothe Kirkebye -	9th "
C.	Janne Beeseley and Margarett Beeseley, children of Thomas Beeseley - -	10th "
C.(B)	Ellin Eccles, doughtor of Richard Eccles	10th "
C.	Issabell Towars, doughtor of Thomas Towars of Barton - - - -	13th "
C.	Issabell Dudell, doughtor of Wiſſm Duddell - - - - -	27th "
C.	Anne Crosse, doughtor of Thomas Crosse of Barton - - - -	30th "
W.	John Newsham and Janne Boothe -	9th November.
C.	John Burne, sonne of Thomas Burne -	15th "
C.	Ellin Hudson, doughtor of Henry Hudson of Merscoughe - - - -	15th "
C.(B)	Margarett Benison, supposed doughtor of Robte Benison - - - -	15th "
B.	Elizabeth Hudson of Merescoughe -	15th "
B.	Mary Whalley, doughtor of Rosswell Whalley - - - - -	27th "
B.	Grace Crosse of Bartell - - - -	28th "
C.	Elizabeth Tasker, doughtor of Wiſſm Tasker of Broughton - - -	1st December.
C.	Elizabeth Woods, daughter of Edward Woods - - - - -	3rd "
W.	John Porter and Alice Gradell, wydowe	12th "
C.	Richard Thistleton, sonne of John Thistleton - - - - -	14th "
B.	Wiſſm ffletcher - - - - -	18th "
B.	John Standley - - - - -	20th "
C.	Wiſſm Abbott, sonne of Wiſſm Abbott -	23rd "

C.	Jane Turner, doughtor of John Turner	-	23rd	December.
B.	Wiffm Bothe, s'vant to Sr Edward			
	Warren, knight, buryed at Preston	-	4th	January.
C.	Robte Rabye, sonne of Wiffm Rabye	-	6th	"
C.	Wiffm Brewar, sonne of John Brewar of			
	Inskipp - - - - -	-	7th	"
C.	Anthony Ellis afts Taylr, sonne of Ellin			
	Taylr - - - - -	-	10th	"
B.	Edmunde Lund of Bartill	- - -	17th	"
C.(B)	John Wilson afts pkinson	- - -	23rd	"
B.	George Reby	- - - - -	29th	"
C.	Ellin Busshell, doughtor of Wiffm Busshell			
	of Inskipp - - - - -	-	29th	"
C.	James Laich, son of Rauffe Laiche	-	30th	"
B.	Henry Hodgkinson of Bartell	- -	2nd	February.
C.	Alyce Hollinworthe, doughtor of John			
	Hollinworthe, clarke - - -	-	5th	"
C.	Katherin Helm, doughtor of Leon'de			
	Helme - - - - -	-	9th	"
C.(B)	Janet Sitche, doughtor of Agnes Sitche	-	9th	"
C.	Richard Crosse, sonne of Thomas Crosse			
	of Bartell - - - - -	-	10th	"
C.	Grace ffisher, doughtor of Henry ffisher	-	13th	"
B.	John Kigheley, sonne of James Kigheley	-	16th	"
C.	Elizabeth Gregson, doughtor of Robte			
	Gregson of the Morehall - - -	-	16th	"
B.	Ellin Crosse, wiffe of Thomas Crosse	-	17th	"
C.	Ellin Breware, doughtor of Wiffm Brewar	-	19th	"
B.	Richarde Crosse, sonne of Thomas Crosse	-	23rd	"
C.	Agnes Corbesley, doughtor of Henry			
	Corbesley - - - - -	-	24th	"
C.(B)	Dorothee Walsheman afts Standley, sup-			
	posed doughtor of John Standley	-	25th	"
W.	James Browne and Ellin Browning of			
	the pishe of Kirkham - - -	-	28th	"

B.	Jane Browne	-	-	-	-	-	1st March.
B.	Ellin Curbesley, wiffe of Henry Curbesley	-	-	-	-	-	7th „
B.	Alyce Hall, doughtor of John Hall	-	-	-	-	-	7th „
B.	Jane Charneley, doughtor of Richarde Charneley	-	-	-	-	-	12th „
B.	John Charneley, sonne of Robt Charneley	-	-	-	-	-	12th „
C.	George Greene, son of James Greene	-	-	-	-	-	12th „
C.	Alyce Helme, doughtor of Thomas Helme	-	-	-	-	-	15th „
B.	John Billington, son of Thomas Billington	-	-	-	-	-	17th „

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C.	Edwarde p'kinson, sonne of Laurence p'kinson of Myrescoughe, mylner	-	-	-	-	-	25th „
C.	Richard Carter, sonne of Xpöfer Carter of Lewthe	-	-	-	-	-	25th „
C.	Alice Lvnd, doughtor of Henry Lvnd of Catfurth	-	-	-	-	-	26th „
C.(B)	Robt Pedder, sonne of Elizabeth Pedder of Inskipp	-	-	-	-	-	27th „
C.(B)	Wiffm Wilkinson, suposed to be the sonne of John Breckill	-	-	-	-	-	27th „
C.(B)	Anne Cottom affs Singleton, suposed doughtor of Roger Singleton	-	-	-	-	-	31st „
C.	Ellin Jackson, daughter of Richarde Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	7th April.
C.(B)	Elizabeth Baynes, supposed daughter of Gabriell Baynes	-	-	-	-	-	9th „

A Regester Booke, &c. [as on page 201], begynnyng the ixth daie of Aprill, being palm sounday, A^o Dño. 1609, &c., sett downe by me, John Hollinworthe, clarke, curatt, Edwarde

Hornby, John Roodds, Henry Nicolson, and Xpöfer Latus, sworne church Wardens there; John Porter, heyred churchwarden for Xpöfer Latus.

<i>C.</i>	Wittm Anderton, sonne of Thomas Anderton of Barton - - - -	15th April.
<i>C.</i>	Wittm Wilkinson, sonne of John Wilkinson, younger, of Myrescoughe - -	16th „
<i>C.</i>	Alice Topping, doughtor of Roger Topping of Barton - - - -	18th „
<i>W.</i>	Robte Shorte of the Lea and Margaret Walker - - - -	19th „
<i>C.(B)</i>	Thomas Morton, supposed to bee the sonne of Wittm Morton of Barton -	21st „
<i>C.</i>	John Carter, sonne of James Carter of the Eyves - - - -	23rd „
<i>W.</i>	James Johnson and Mary Rabye of the pish of Michaelles - - - -	24th „
<i>C.(B)</i>	John Crosse atts Dilworthe, supposed sonne of Richard Dilworth of Broughton - - - -	26th „
<i>B.</i>	Robte Dilworthe, sonne of Anthony Dilworthe - - - -	28th „
<i>W.</i>	Henry Singleton of Plumpton and Jenett Stowte, wydowe, of the pishe of Garstange - - - -	1st May.
<i>W.</i>	John Clarke of Warton and Ellin Sanderson of Broughton, laborers, married att Woodplumpton according to forme of lawe - - - -	4th „
<i>C.</i>	Edwarde Catterall, sonne of John Catterall - - - -	9th „
<i>B.</i>	James Laich, sonne of Rauffe Laich -	15th „
<i>B.</i>	Robte Dilworthe, sonne of Anthony Dilworthe - - - -	18th „

C.	Jane Newsham, doughtor of Henry Newsham - - - - -	19th May.
C.	Alice Browne, doughtor of Wiffm Browne	21st "
C.	Katherin Charnelye, doughtor of Edmunde Charneley of the Myrepole -	28th "
B.	Nicholas Watson - - - - -	8th June.
W.	Thomas Cowlyn and Agnes Richmond, laborers, maryed according to the King's pseedings - - - - -	10th "
C.	Alexander Taylor, sonne of James Taylor - - - - -	11th "
B.	Katherin Nickson, wiffe of Roger Nickson	13th "
C.	Edwarde Standley, sonne of Robte Standley - - - - -	18th "
B.	Margarett Clarkeson, wiffe of Robte Clarkson of the Eyves - - - - -	3rd July.
B.	Alice Hollinworthe, doughtor of John Hollinworthe - - - - -	7th "
C.	Elizabethe Ben'ett, doughtor of John Ben'ett - - - - -	9th "
W.	Richarde Tomlynson and Agnes Hornbye	22nd "
C.	Margorie ffishwick, doughtor of Edmunde ffishwick - - - - -	24th "
C.	Edward Lvnd, sonne of John Lvnd -	26th "
C.	John Cowen, sonne of Thomas Cowen -	9th August.
C.	Elizabethe Charneley, doughtor of Roger Charneley - - - - -	10th "
C.	John Brewar, sonne of Henry Brewar of Plumpton Lane - - - - -	19th "
W.	John Ingeram and Anne Standley of Plumpton, laborers - - - - -	21st "
B.	Jennett Gregson - - - - -	24th "
C.	Anne Billington, doughtor of Thomas Billington of Catfurthe - - - - -	9th September.
B.	Margarett Denyson - - - - -	15th "

<i>B.</i>	The wiffe of Richard Carter of Lewthe -	15th September.
<i>B.</i>	Edwarde Turner, sonne of John Turner	19th „
<i>C.</i>	Brigett Ambrose, doughtor of Richard Ambrose of Catfurth Hall - - -	26th „
<i>C.</i>	Thomas Rawlynson, sonne of Henry Rawlyson [†] - - - - -	29th „
<i>B.</i>	Jennett Davye, wiffe of Richard Davye -	28th October.
<i>C.</i>	James Eroo, sonne of Richard Eroo of Broughton - - - - -	28th „
<i>B.</i>	S ^r Edwarde Warren of Poynton, knighte, and baron of Stockporte, deceased att Poynton the - - - - -	13th November.
<i>B.</i>	Grace fisher, doughtor of Henry fysher -	15th „
<i>C.</i>	Wittm Dolphin, sonne of Olyver Dolphin	15th „
<i>B.</i>	Jennet Laich, wydowe, late wiffe of Henry Laich - - - - -	16th „
<i>W.</i>	Thomas Hudson and Alice Shepperd -	18th „
<i>B.</i>	Peter Browne - - - - -	24th „
<i>C.</i>	Grace Cottom, doughtor of Wittm Cot- tom of Plumpton - - - - -	7th December.
<i>C.</i>	Henry Brombell, sonne of Edward Brombell - - - - -	10th „
<i>C.</i>	Anne Lorrymer, doughtor of John Lor- rimer - - - - -	18th „
<i>W.</i>	Thomas Porter and Anne Billington -	16th „
<i>C.</i>	Henry Houghton, supposed sonne of Thomas Houghton - - - - -	22nd „
<i>C.</i>	Wittm Jollye, sonne of Edwarde Jollye -	1st January.
<i>B.</i>	Vxor Thome Poole - - - - -	22nd „
<i>W.</i>	Robte Weyver of the pishe of Clitherall and Jane Birches of the pishe of Garstang - - - - -	25th „

[†] No entries between the 29th September and 28th October, but no break in the Register.

<i>B.</i>	Grace Gradell, late wiffe of John Gradell of Plumpton - - - - -	26th January.
<i>C.</i>	Anne Birches, doughtor of Henry Birches of Barton - - - - -	28th „
<i>C.</i>	Wiltm Waring, sonne of Wiltm Waringe	6th February.
<i>C.</i>	Wiltm Banester, sonne of John Banester	7th „
<i>W.</i>	Richard Latus and Anne Lathom - -	8th „
<i>C.</i>	Jennett Whytheheade, doughtor of Thomas Whyteheade of Bartill -	13th „
<i>C.</i>	Edward Laich, sonne of Robte L. Laich	16th „
<i>C.</i>	Elizabeth Whalley, doughtor of Wiltm Walley - - - - -	17th „
<i>C.</i>	Anthony Lvnd, sonne of Henry Lvnd of Myrescoughe - - - - -	20th „
<i>B.</i>	Edward Laich, sonne of Robte Laich -	22nd „
<i>B.</i>	George Noblett of Inskipp - - -	23rd „
<i>B.</i>	Thomas Salisburrye - - - - -	26th „
<i>C.</i>	Henry Archer, sonne of Wiltm Archer -	Last day of February.
<i>B.</i>	Vx. George Bennett - - - - -	1st March.
<i>C.</i>	Edward Billington, sonne of Wiltm Billington [of] Plumpton - - -	7th „
<i>B.</i>	Elizabeth Gradell, wydowe, late wiffe of Richard Gradell of Plumpton - -	7th „
<i>B.</i>	Anthony ffraunce - - - - -	8th „
<i>C.</i>	Wiltm Sclater, sonne of Thomas Sclater of Vrton - - - - -	9th „
<i>B.</i>	John Billington, sonne of Wiltm Billington, young ^r , of Catfurth - - -	16th „
<i>C.</i>	Edward ffrauncis, sonne of Anthony ffrancis - - - - -	22nd „

1610.

<i>C.</i>	Anthony Syngleton, sonne of Henry Singleton of the Eyves - - -	30th „
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A Regester Booke, &c. [as on p. 201], begynnyng the firste day of Aprill, being Palm sonday, Anno Dñi 1610, &c., to be sett downe by me, John Hollinworthe, clerke, curatt theire; sworne churchwardens there the same yeare according to the canons, Robte Standley, Robte Gregson, James Harrison, and Olyver Charneley; heyred churchwardens for the sayd Olyver, John Porter, theld'.

- | | | | |
|-------|--|---------|------------|
| C. | Eliz. Whalley, doughtor of James Whalley of the Lewth | - - - - | 7th April. |
| C. | Johanne Denyson, doughtor of Richard Denison | - - - - | 7th " |
| B. | Anthony Singleton, sonne of Henry Singleton | - - - - | 16th " |
| C. | Margaret Butler, doughtor of John Butler, Esquire | - - - - | 22nd " |
| C. | Edward Hornbye, sonne of John Hornbye | - - - - | 28th " |
| B. | Wiltm Calverte | - - - - | 10th May. |
| W. | Nicholas Mallom and Ellin Geyld | - - - - | 14th " |
| B. | More, wiffe of John More | - - - - | 17th " |
| B. | Henry Brewer | - - - - | 19th " |
| B. | Vx. Thomas Kichen | - - - - | 22nd " |
| W. | Thomas Grene and Jennet Arkwright | - - - - | 23rd " |
| W. | John Wilson and Margaret Geyld, laborers | - - - - | 31st " |
| W. | Wiltm Kichen of Broughton and Alice france of the same | - - - - | 31st " |
| C. | James Davye, sonne of John Davy | - - - - | 31st " |
| B.(B) | Johanne Anyon, supposed doughtor of Wiltm Anyon | - - - - | 4th June. |
| C. | John Davy, sonne of Richard Davy | - - - - | 8th " |
| C. | Anne Cowell, doughtor of Henry Cowell | - - - - | 13th " |
| C. | Elizabethe Morton, doughtor of Thomas Morton of the pishe of Broughton | - - - - | 14th " |
| C. | Thomas Eccleston and Johanne Eccleston, children of Wiltm Eccleston | - - - - | 25th " |

C.	Anne Grayson, doughtor of Henry Grayson	- - - - -	30th June.
C.	Elizabeth Catterall, doughtor of Edward Catterall	- - - - -	1st July.
W.	Anthony Billington and Elyzabethe Singleton	- - - - -	2nd "
B.	Margarett Eccleston, wiffe of John Eccleston	- - - - -	6th "
C.	Thomas Crosse, sonne of Witlm Crosse, smithe	- - - - -	9th "
C.(B)	James Walker, supposed sonne of Thomas Walker	- - - - -	26th "
C.	Roger Gregson, sonne of Robte Gregson of the More Hall	- - - - -	26th "
B.	Thomas Crosse	- - - - -	1st August.
C.	Henry Mawdesley, sonne of Henry Mawdesley, young ^r , of Myrescough	- - - - -	10th "
W.	Richard Bell and Alyce Hudson	- - - - -	13th "
B.	Jane Hodgkinson	- - - - -	20th "
C.	Mary Taylor, doughtor of James Taylor of Broughton	- - - - -	30th "
C.	Witlm Lawrenson, sonne of Laurence Laurensen of Myrescough	- - - - -	8th September.
B.	John More, theld ^r	- - - - -	8th "
C.(B)	Alice Worswicke, supposed doughtor of Henry Worswicke	- - - - -	8th "
B.	John Halle of Lewthe his mother in Lawe	- - - - -	9th "
B.	Laurence Gibson	- - - - -	10th "
C.	Mary Gregson, doughtor of Thomas Gregson of Broughton	- - - - -	10th "
C.	Richard Charneley, sonne of Robte Charneley	- - - - -	18th "
C.	Xpöfer Hetherington, sonne of Thomas Hetherington, laborer	- - - - -	23rd "

C.	Richard Charneley, sonne of Robte Charneley of ¹	
C.	Johanne Clarkson, doughtor of John Clarkson - - - -	4th October.
C.	Thomas Eccleston, sonne of Rauffe Eccleston - - - -	4th „
C.(B)	Anne Warring, supposed doughtor of Cuthbert Waring ² - - - -	5th „
C.(B)	Xpöfer Threlfall, supposed sonne of James Threlfall of Barton - -	6th „
C.	Jenkin Turner, sonne of John Turner -	13th „
C.	Margarete Warde, doughtor of Henry Warde - - - -	19th „
C.	Henry Clarkson, sonne of Robte Clarkson of the Eyves - - - -	19th „
C.	Alice ffisher, doughtor of John fisher -	4th November.
B.	Anne Newsham, wiffe of Thomas Newsham - - - -	6th „
C.(B) han Latus, supposed sonne of Wißm Latus - - - -	8th „
C.	Ellin Helme, doughtor of John Helme -	16th „
C.	Thomas Cottom, sonne of Olyver Cottom	16th „
W.	Thomas Whalley and Ellin Lvnd - -	20th „
C.	Richard ffidler, sonne of George ffidler -	23rd „
C.	Richard Charneley, sonne of Wißm Charneley, taylor - - - -	30th „
B.	Vx' John Longton - - - -	1st December.
C.	John Calvert, sonne of George Calvert of Barton - - - -	12th „
C.	Thomas Shervington, sonne of Thomas Shervington - - - -	14th „
C.	Elizabethe Clarkson, doughtor of John Clarkson - - - -	21st „

¹ This entry is partly struck out (pen drawn across it).

² The curate often spells the surnames differently in the same entry.

C.	James Sympson, sonne of John Simpson of Barton - - - - -	25th December.
C.(B)	Edwarde Clarkson, supposed sonne of Witlm Clarkson of Salwicke - - -	26th „
C.	Elizabethe Gradell, doughtor of Richard Gradell of Bartell - - - - -	28th „
C.	Grace Latus, doughtor of Ric' Latus -	1st January.
B.	Anne Lorrymer, doughtor of John Lorrymer - - - - -	10th „
B.	Robte Rawinson of Inskipp - - - -	11th „
C.	Jennett Sykes, doughtor of Robte Sykes of the Eyves - - - - -	15th „
C.	John Sturseker, sonne of John Sturseker of Broughton - - - - -	17th „
W.	Thomas Soothworthe and Alyce Sollome	26th „
C.	John Helme, sonne of Thomas Helme of Catfurthe - - - - -	30th „
W.	Witlm Laytus and Anne Meller - - -	1st February.
B.	John Eccles - - - - -	6th „
B.	Agnes Billington, wiffe of John Billington	7th „
C.	Xpöfer Crosse, sonne of Andrewe Crosse of Broughton - - - - -	7th „
C.	John Bayne, sonne of Edmund Bayne -	18th „
C.	Anne Benson, doughtor of Richard Benson - - - - -	21st „
B.	John Hornbye of Myrscough - - -	24th „
B.	Xpöfer Barton of the Eyves - - -	The last day.
B.	Vx' Henry Robinson - - - - -	2nd March.
C.	Jenet Clarkson, doughtor of Leon'd Clarkson - - - - -	4th „
C.	Clemans Busshell, doughtor of Witlm Busshell of Inskipp - - - - -	11th „

A Regester Booke, &c. [as on p. 201], begynnyng the xvij day of Marche, being Palme sonday, Anno Dñi 1610, &c., to be sett

downe by me John Hollinworth, clark, curatt theire; sworne church Wardens theire the same yere, Thomas Threlfall, John Brewar, Laurence Poulton, and Richard Charneley, Taylor.

- C. Jane Helme, doughtor of Leon'de Helme 21st March.
 C. Ellin Hornbye, doughtor of Richard
 Hornbye - - - - - 24th "
 C. Anne Billington, doughtor of Thomas
 Billington - - - - - 24th "

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- B. Anne Kighley, wiffe of James Kighley
 of the Carhouse greene - - - 28th "
 C.(B) Richarde Clarkson, supposed sonne of
 Henry Clarkson - - - - - 1st April.
 C. Mary Rabye, doughtor of Witm Rabye
 of Catfurthe - - - - - 1st "
 C. Ellin Idesforthe, doughtor of Thomas
 Idesforthe - - - - - 2nd "
 C. Robte Tildesley, sonne of Thurstan
 Tyldesley of Myrescoughe - - 13th "
 C. James Billington, sonne of John Billington
 of Gotson house - - - - - 13th "
 C. George Thisleton, sonne of John
 Thisleton - - - - - 14th "
 B. Ellin Taylor, supposed doughtor of
 Henry Taylor - - - - - 14th "
 C. Ellin Dilworthe, doughtor of Henry
 Dilworthe - - - - - 18th "
 C.(B) John Latus afts Carter, supposed sonne
 of Rauffe Latus of Gousen'ghe,
 gentleman - - - - - 19th "
 C. Ellin Brockholes, doughtor of Xpöfer
 Brockholes - - - - - 21st "

<i>W.</i>	Withm Richardson of Myrescough and Jennett Clarkson, wydowe - - -	24th April.
<i>C.</i>	Anne Singleton, doughtor of Henry Singleton of the Eyves - - -	1st May.
<i>B.</i>	John Kichen, sonne of Ric' Kichen - - -	1st "
<i>B.</i>	Elizabethe Catterall, doughtor of Ed- warde Catterall - - -	3rd "
<i>C.</i>	Jennett Charneley, doughtor of Richard Charneley of the hillmose [?] - - -	3rd "
<i>B.</i>	Jenet Birches, wydowe - - -	6th "
<i>W.</i>	Thomas Charneley and Lettise Butler - - -	6th "
<i>C.</i>	Jane Rawinson, doughtor of Henry Rawinson - - -	10th "
<i>B.</i>	Margarett Woodds, late wiffe of John Woodds - - -	29th "
<i>C.</i>	Jane Gregson, doughtor of Thomas Gregson of Bartell - - -	30th "
<i>B.</i>	Withm Haydocke - - -	3rd June.
<i>C.</i>	Ellin Steyham, doughtor of Xpöfer Steyham - - -	6th "
<i>B.</i>	Richard Charneley, sonne of Withm Charneley, Taylor - - -	12th "
<i>W.</i>	Robte Mawdesley of Myrescough and Alyce Barrett of Broughton - - -	17th "
<i>C.</i>	Richard Whalley, sonne . . . , ¹ supposed sonne of Richarde Whalley atts Doñe, s'vant to Robte . . . (?), nowe dwel- ling in Wigan, . . . the afforesaid Robte . . . , Mylner - - -	18th "
<i>C.(B)</i>	Robte Simpson, sonne of Robt Sympson, yong ^r , of Barton - - -	18th "
<i>C.</i>	Thomas Mollineux, sonne of Robte Mollineux, laborer - - -	24th "

¹ Struck out in original.

<i>W.</i>	Henry Sympson of the Lea and Jennet Hornbye of Myrescough - - -	28th June.
<i>C.(B)</i>	Elizabeth Whitehead, supposed doughtor of Thomas Whiteheade, young ^r , of Clifton - - - - -	30th "
<i>C.</i>	Thomas Newsham, sonne of Henry Newsham of Woodplumpton - -	30th "
<i>C.</i>	Elizabeth Moone, doughtor of Henry Moone - - - - -	1st July.
<i>C.</i>	Margerye Noblett, doughtor of Robte Noblett of Broughton - - -	17th "
<i>C.</i>	Ann Laiche, doughtor of Rauffe Laich -	25th "
<i>C.(B)</i>	Thomas Hall, supposed sonne of Myles Halle of Treyles - - - -	28th "
<i>B.</i>	Vx' Robte Mason - - - -	9th August.
<i>C.</i>	Mary Anderton, doughtor of Thomas Anderton of Barton - - -	15th "
<i>C.</i>	Anne Crosse, doughtor of Thomas Crosse of Bartill, Taylor - - - -	16th "
<i>B.</i>	Brigett Ambrose, doughtor of Richarde Ambrose of Catfurth Hall - -	24th "
<i>C.(B)</i>	John Hodgson, supposed sonne of John Hodgson of the pishe of Poulton -	25th "
<i>C.</i>	Margarett Carter, doughtor of Cristopher Carter of the Lewthe - - -	2nd September.
<i>C.</i>	John Lvnd, sonne of John Lvnde of Bartill - - - - -	5th "
<i>B.</i>	James Billington, sonne of John Billington of Gotson house - - - -	6th "
<i>W.</i>	Hugh Clitherall of Broughton and Alice Blaca of Gosenargh - - -	14th "
<i>C.</i>	Anne Walker, doughtor of John Walker of Plumpton - - - -	18th "
<i>B.</i>	Thomas Hall, supposed sonne of Myles Hall of Treales - - - -	20th "

<i>B.</i>	Robte Dunderdall	- - - -	21st September.
<i>W.</i>	Edmunde Bayne and Margaret Eccleston	- - - -	21st "
<i>B.</i>	Henry Mawdesley of Myrescough	-	25th "
<i>W.</i>	Richard Porter and Anne Taylor	- -	28th "
<i>C.</i>	Anne Mylner, doughtor of John Mylner of Cottom	- - - -	2nd October.
<i>C.</i>	Jane Butler, doughtor of John Butler, Esqr	- - - -	3rd "
<i>W.</i>	James Eccleston and Parmell Woods	-	3rd "
<i>B.</i>	Wifm Billington	- - - -	11th "
<i>C.(B)</i>	Mary Walmesley afts Darwyn, supposed doughtor of John Walmesley of the pishe of Whalley	- - - -	18th "
<i>C.</i>	John Browne, sonne of Ewan Browne	-	18th "
<i>C.(B)</i>	Wifm Billington ats Clarkeson, supposed sonne of Anthony Billington of Catfurthe	- - - -	20th "
<i>C.</i>	Prissilla Laich, doughtor of Robte Laich		22nd "
<i>C.</i>	Henry Hodgkinson, sonne of John Hodgkinson of Newsham	- -	28th "
<i>C.</i>	Mary Taylor, doughtor of James Taylor		28th "
<i>W.</i>	James Gerrarde and Elizabethe Garrarde of Bryndhill	- - - -	28th "
<i>C.(B)</i>	Ellin Walmesley afts Scalesbrick, supposed doughtor of John Walmesley		28th "
<i>W.</i>	Henry Clarkson and Jennet Holme	-	3rd November.
<i>C.</i>	Alice Roodes, doughtor of James Roodes		6th "
<i>C.</i>	Alice Nicolson, doughtor of James Nicolson	- - - -	9th "
<i>C.</i>	Anne Burton, doughtor of John Burton	-	9th "
<i>W.</i>	Thomas Charneley of Woodplumpton and Anne Clarke of Myrescough	-	11th "
<i>C.</i>	Mary Lorrymer, doughtor of John Lorrymer	- - - -	19th "

C.(B) Roger Gaunte, supposed sonne of James Gaunte of Sowarby - - - -	19th November.
C.(B) Margaret Houghton affs Boulton, supposed doughtor of Thomas Houghton	30th „
B. Elizabeth Walshma' - - - -	11th December.
C.(B) Johan Laich affs Hankinson, supposed doughtor of Alexander Laich - -	13th „
C. Johanne Charneley, doughtor of Thomas Charneley de Sprynge - - -	15th „
C. Henry Beeseley, sonne of Thomas Beeseley - - - -	15th „
C. John Brewar, sonne of Wiffm Brewar -	15th „
W. Leoñd' Burton and Jane Lawe - -	16th „
W. Adam Hollinworthe and Alice Black-laich - - - -	16th „
B. Alice Roodes, doughtor of James Roodes	17th „
C. Xpöfer Latus, sonne of Wiffm Latus -	24th „
B. John Browne, sonne of Ewan Browne -	26th „
B. Katherin p'kinson, wydowe - - -	3rd January.
C. Agnes Catterall, doughtor of James Catterall - - - -	5th „
C.(B) Thomas Porter affs Watson, supposed sonne of John Watson - - -	5th „
C. Ellin Clarkson, doughtor of James Clarkson of Catfurthe - - -	6th „
B. Anne Waring, doughtor of Cuthberte Waring - - - -	8th „
B. Vx' John Butler - - - -	10th „
C. Jenett Morton, doughtor of Thomas Morton - - - -	10th „
W. Thomas Clarkson and Ellin Hornbye -	11th „
W. Edward Catterall and Jennet Browne -	13th „
C. Anne Anyon, doughtor of Robte Anyon	15th „
C. Jennett Catterall, doughtor of John Catterall - - - -	16th „

<i>B.</i>	Margaret Abbott, wiffe of Wiffm Abbott	16th January.
<i>C.</i>	Alice Breckell, doughtor of John Breckell	16th „
<i>W.</i>	John Hardye and Elizabeth Wilkin- sonne, laborers - - - -	18th „
<i>C.</i>	Jennett Daye, doughtor of Ellis Davye of Merescough - - - -	19th „
<i>C.</i>	Edward Billington, sonne of Thomas Billington of Catfurthe . - - -	19th „
<i>B.</i>	James Nicholson - - - -	20th „
<i>B.</i>	The wiff of Robte Charneley of the Scriffyns - - - -	28th „
<i>W.</i>	Thomas Bucke of Broughton and Agnes Dunderdall, wydowe - - - -	31st „
<i>B.</i>	Anne Brewar, doughtor of Henry Brewar	31st „
<i>C.</i>	John Burton, sonne of James Burton -	7th February.
<i>W.</i>	Thomas Smithe and Elizabeth Mathewe (?) of Clifton - - - -	9th „
<i>B.</i>	Johanne Charneley, doughtor of Thomas Charneley de Spring - - - -	16th „
<i>B.</i>	Gabriell Burne, sonne of Wiffm Burne -	23rd „
<i>B.</i>	Grace Latus, doughtor of Richard Latus - - - -	23rd „
<i>B.</i>	Anne Burton, doughtor of John Burton -	23rd „
<i>C.</i>	Alice Bayne, doughtor of Cuthebert Bayne of Morreley - - - -	24th „
<i>C.</i>	Xpöfer Hudson, sonne of Robte Hudson	27th „
<i>B.</i>	Wiffm Touneson, servante vnto Thomas Backehowse of Myrescoughe - -	27th „
<i>B.</i>	Richard Butler, sonne of Alexand ^r Butler - - - -	Last day of Feb- ruary.
<i>C.</i>	Robte Crosse, sonne of Richard Crosse of Bartell - - - -	3rd March.
<i>C.</i>	Jane Bell, doughtor of John Bell of the Eyves - - - -	9th „

- C. Johanne Barton, doughtor of Henry
Barton of Catfurthe - - - 12th March.
- C. Edwarde Gregson, sonne of Thomas
Gregson of Barton - - - 12th „
- B. James Harrison - - - 14th „
- B. Elizabeth Whytehead, supposed doughtor
of Thomas Whyteheade of Clifton - 15th „
- C. Mary Whalley, daughter of Roswell
Whalley - - - 17th „
- C.(B) Jennett Wilkinson, supposed doughtor
of James Wilkinson of Elswicke,
shomaker - - - 18th „
- C. Anne Brewar, doughtor of Henry Brewar
of Plumpton - - - 19th „

1612.

- B. John Eccleston of Catfurthe - - - 31st „
- C. Richard Ayerey, sonne of Richarde
Ayrey of Broughton - - - 1st April.
- B. Anthony Wynter of Woodplumpton - 3rd „
- C. Vx' Henry Warde - - - 4th „

A Regester Booke, &c. [as on p. 201], begynnyng the ffifte day of Aprill, beinge Palm sounday, Anno Dñi 1612, as hereafter shall fortune to bee sett downe by me, John Hollinworthe, clerk, curat iðm; sworne churchwardens there the same yere, Richard Ambrose, Henry Barton, Henry Singleton, and John Houghton.

- B. Ellin Gregorye, wiffe of Thomas Gregory 7th April.
- B. Agnes Hardman, wiffe of Wiłłm Hard-
man - - - 11th „
- B. Anne Brewar, doughtor of Henry Brewar
of Plumpton - - - 11th „
- C. Ellin Mawdesley, doughtor of Robte
Mawdesley of Myrescoughe - - 11th „

C.(B)	John Watson, supposed sonne of Nicholas Watson - - - - -	12th April.
C.	Margarett Bennet, doughtor of Wifm Bennett - - - - -	12th "
W.	Alexandr Laich and Anne Woodds -	13th "
W.	Henry Pearson of Yorkshire and Alice ffisher of Cumberland, laborers -	13th "
B.	Edward Clarkson of Salwicke and the wiffe Wifm Clarkson of Salwicke, buried - - - - -	14th "
B.	Jane Bennett, doughtor of Wifm Bennett	14th "
B.	Elizabeth Watson, late wiffe of Thomas Watson - - - - -	24th "
W.	Thomas Shuttleworthe, Esq., and Mrs. ffeetwoodde, Barton - - - -	24th "
C.	Anne More, doughtor of Thomas More of Barton - - - - -	28th "
B.	John Willesye - - - - -	3rd May.
B.	Margarett Brewar - - - - -	3rd "
B.	Agnes Browne, wydowe, late wiffe of Peter Browne - - - - -	5th "
B.	Anne Browne, wydowe, late wiffe of John Browne - - - - -	16th "
C.	Thomas Standley, sonne of Robte Standley - - - - -	18th "
C.	Richard Willesye, sonne of John Willesye Catfurthe - - - - -	19th "
W.	Richard Bailden of Gysburne and Grace Graddell - - - - -	21st "
B.	Elizabeth Brewar, wydowe, late wiffe of Henry Brewar - - - - -	21st "
W.	Thomas Grindley and Elizabethe Dent, laborers - - - - -	25th "
C.	Austen Charneley, sone of Roger Charnley - - - - -	4th June.

C.	Wittm Toppyn, sonne of Roger Toppin of Barton - - - -	5th June.
C.	Katherin Latus, doughtor of Wittm Latus of Carhowse greene - -	26th „
C.	Alice Turner, doughtor of John Turner -	29th „
C.	Peter p'kinson, sonne of Laurence p'kinson of Myrescoughe, mylner -	29th „
C.(B)	Ellin Watson, supposed doughtor of Wittm Watson - - - -	29th „
B.	Laurence Poulton - - - -	11th July.
C.	Alice Sympson, doughtor of Henry Simpson of Myrescough - -	15th „
C.	Eliz' Bell, doughtor of Richard Bell -	18th „
W.	Edward Cottom and Alyce Hornebye -	19th „
C.	Elizabeth Brettan, doughtor of Wittm Brettan of the Lea - - - -	22nd „
W.	George Hollinhead of Ingoll and Brigett Haydocke of Plumpton - - -	23rd „
C.	Johany Porter, sonne of Richard Porter of Catfurthe - - - -	23rd „
B.	Johanne Durnyng, doughtor of Ric' Durnyng - - - -	24th „
B.	Henry Barton - - - -	24th „
C.	John Billington, sonne of Anthony Bil- lington of Bartill - - - -	25th „
C.	ffrauncis Brombell, sonne of Edward Brombell - - - -	1st August.
C.	John Charneley, sonne of John Charneley of Catfurthe - - - -	4th „
C.	Thomas Richardson, sonne of Wittm Richardson of Myrescoughe - -	5th „
B.	John Crosse - - - -	6th „
C.(B)	Robte Harrison, supposed sonne of Wittm Harrison of Preston, cowp, affs Robte Eccles - - - -	10th „

C.	Jennet Birches, doughtor of Henry Birches of Barton - - - - -	17th August.
W.	Henry Worswicke and Jane Barton -	18th "
C.	John Laich, sonne of Rauffe Laich -	19th "
B.	John Laich, the sonne of Rauffe Laich -	22nd "
C.	John Carter, sonne of Richard Carter of Lewthe - - - - -	30th "
C.	John Greene, sonne of Thomas Greene -	4th September.
B.	Alexand ^r Bordman - - - - -	7th "
C.	Mary Dobson, doughtor of Thomas Dobson of Inskipp - - - - -	9th "
C.	Mary Becke, doughtor of Roger Becke -	10th "
C.	Thomas Tyldesley, sonne of Edward Tyldesley of Myrescoughe, Esquire -	10th "
C.(B)	Thomas Moone, suposed sonne of Henry Moone of Newsham - - - - -	11th "
B.	Grace Worswicke, wiffe of Thomas Worsewicke - - - - -	15th "
C.	Alice Cottom, doughtor of Wiffm Cottom	15th "
W.	Robte Lyngarde and Wynifrid Eccles, wydowe - - - - -	21st "
C.	Robte Mawdesley, sonne of Henry Mawdesley of Myrescoughe - - -	28th "
C.	John Corlus, sonne of Robte Corlus of Bilsborowe - - - - -	30th "
C.	Mary Whalley, doughtor of James Whalley - - - - -	1st October.
C.	Wiffm Latus, sonne of Ralphe Latus -	1st "
C.	James Lvnde, sonne of Henry Lvnd of Myrescoughe - - - - -	3rd "
C.	George Dilworthe, sonne of John Dil- worthe - - - - -	14th "
B.	Alice Turner, doughtor of John Turner -	16th "
W.	John Sharpe of Cottom and Alice Shir- vington - - - - -	20th "

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C.	Jenett Browne, doughtor of Ewan Browne - - - - -	21st October.
C.(B)	Grace Moone, suposed doughtor of John Moone of Newsham - - -	23rd "
B.	Jennet Kighley, wiffe of George Kighley of Inskipp - - - - -	26th "
C.	Anne Banest', doughtor of John Banester	29th "
B.	Jennett Gervys of Myrescoughe - -	1st November.
B.	James Clarkson of Catfurthe, breekem' -	15th "
C.	Ellin Latus, doughtor of Richard Latus -	18th "
C.	Peter Whiteheade, sonne of Thomas Whiteheade of Bartell - - -	24th "
C.(B)	Robte Turner, supposed sonne of Raaffe Turner - - - - -	1st December.
C.	Henry Charneley, sonne of John Charneley of Myrepole, gent' - - -	1st "
W.	Withm Abbott and Ellin Browne - -	8th "
C.	Ellin Nicolson, supposed doughtor of James Nicolson atts Laich - -	8th "
W.	George Kighley and Anne Kichen, late wiffe of Richard Kitchen - -	9th "
B.	George Hodgson - - - - -	9th "
B.	Richard Butler - - - - -	16th "
C.	Alice Helme, doughtor of John Helme of Catfurthe - - - - -	17th "
C.(B)	Elizabeth Whalley, doughtor of Alice Whalley of Myrescoughe - -	28th "
B.	Withm Moone - - - - -	31st "
B.	Elizabeth Hodgson, wiffe of John Hodgson - - - - -	7th January.
C.	Roger Davy, sonne of Richard Davye -	7th "
C.	Withm Swarhbreecke, sonne of Thomas Swarhbreecke - - - - -	13th "
C.	Elizabeth Laich, doughtor of Alex' Laich - - - - -	15th "

B.	Elizabeth Clarkson, doughtor of John Clarkeson - - - - -	20th January.
W.	Thomas Brewar and Anne Willesye -	25th "
B.	Withm Walker - - - - -	28th "
W.	Withm Annyon and Jennet Walton -	31st "
C.	Thomas Lvnd and Alyce Lvnd, children of Henry Lvnd - - - - -	2nd February.
B.	Thomas Lvnd, sonne of the said Henry Lvnd - - - - -	3rd "
C.	Anne Roodes, doughtor of James Roodes	5th "
W.	Robte Clarkson and Jane Hardman -	6th "
C.	John Charneley, sonne of Thomas Charneley de Springe - - - - -	6th "
B.	Dorothy Walmesley, wiffe of Nicholas Walmesley - - - - -	8th "
W.	Withm Hardman and Jennett Bursca -	13th "
W.	Robte Dundderdall and Margaret Crosse	13th "
W.	Robte Charneley of Scrifyns and Ellin Wildinge - - - - -	14th "
W.	Robte Hadwell and Elizabeth Taylor -	14th "
B.	Jennett Gregory, doughtor of Thomas Gregory - - - - -	17th "
C.	Ewan Anyon, sonne of Robte Anyon -	21st "
C.	Brigett Haydocke, supposed doughtor of George Haydocke - - - - -	23rd "
C.	George Denyson, sonne of Richard Denyson - - - - -	26th "
C.(B)	Alice Threlfall, supposed doughtor of James Threlfall - - - - -	The last day of February.
C.	Elizabeth Brewar, doughtor of John Brewar of Inskipp - - - - -	The last day of February.
B.	Thomas Standley, sonne of Robte Standley - - - - -	4th Marche.

- B.* Mary Lorrymer, doughtor of John
Lorrymer - - - - - 5th Marche.
- B.* Ellin Watson, supposed doughtor of Wiltm
Watson - - - - - 6th „
- C.* Elizabethe Gregson, doughtor of Robte
Gregson of Barton - - - - - 12th „
- B.* Nicholas Walmesley - - - - - 13th „

1613.

- C.(B)* John Morton, sonne of Elizabeth Mor-
ton of Barton - - - - - 26th „
- C.(B)* Wiltm Cowp, supposed sonne of Wiltm
Cowp of the pishe of Laylond - - - 27th „

A Register Booke, &c. [as on p. 201], begynnyng the xxviith daye of M'ch, being Palm sondaye, Anno Dñi 1613, as thereaft' shall fortune to bee sett downe by me, John Hollinworthe, clarke, curat. ibm ; sworne churchwardens theire, Thomas Porter, John Lorrymer, Thomas Worswick, Alex' Butler ; John Porter, hired churchwarden for the said Alex' Butler.

- C.* John Kighley, sonne of Henry Kighley
of Lewthe - - - - - 2nd April.
- C.* Wiltm Brewar, sonne of Henry Brewar - 4th „
- C.* Ewan Anyon, sonne of Robte Anyon - 11th „
- B.* John Walshe, supposed sonne of John
Walshe - - - - - 11th „
- B.* Vx' Thomas Brewar - - - - - 16th „
- C.* Jane Greene, doughtor of James Greene
of Myrescoughe - - - - - 18th „
- C.* John Garner, sonne of Robte Garner,
pedder [? pedler] - - - - - 18th „
- C.* Dorothy Sykes, doughtor of Robte
Sykes - - - - - 27th „

C.	Wifm Sclater, supposed sonne of Wifm Sclater of the pishe of Whalley	-	27th April.
B.	Wifm Barton	- - - - -	27th "
C.	Brigett Charneley, doughtor of Thomas Charneley	- - - - -	27th "
B.	Robte Gregson of the Morehall	- - - - -	1st May.
B.	Wifm Boucoke	- - - - -	23rd "
C.	Margarett Davy, doughtor of John Davy of the Eyves	- - - - -	30th "
C.	Robte Gregson, sonne of Robte Gregson of the Morehall	- - - - -	3rd June.
C.	John Burton, sonne of Leon'de Burton	- - - - -	17th "
C.	Wifm Anyon, supposed sonne of Wifm Anyon	- - - - -	18th "
W.	Roger pkinson of the pishe of Michales and Elizabeth Escow of Pilline, vid.-	- - - - -	1st July.
C.	Robte Porter, sonne of Thomas Porter of Woodplumpton	- - - - -	5th "
C.	Thomas Worswicke, sonne of Henry Worswicke	- - - - -	16th "
C.	Grace Kichen, doughtor of Richard Kichen of Newsham	- - - - -	6th August.
C.(B)	Richard Porter, supposed sonne of Henry Porter	- - - - -	10th "
C.	John Waring, sonne of Wifm Waringe	- - - - -	11th "
C.	Anne Billington, doughtor of John Billington of Gotson house	- - - - -	12th "
B.	Elizabeth Billington of Bartell	- - - - -	18th "
B.	Robte Busshell, sonne of John Busshell	- - - - -	22nd "
C.	Henry Bell, sonne of John Bell	- - - - -	30th "
B.	Roger Davy, sonne of Richard Davy	- - - - -	1st September.

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The Forty-eighth Report

(9th of the NEW SERIES)

OF THE

COUNCIL OF THE CHETHAM SOCIETY,

*Read at the Annual Meeting, held by permission of the Feoffees, in the
Audit Room of Chetham's Hospital, on Thursday, the 2nd of
April, 1891, by adjournment from the 1st of March.*

IN the eleven months which have elapsed since the last Annual Meeting of the Chetham Society, three volumes have appeared, being the second and third for the year 1888-9, and the first for the year 1889-90. Two of these (vols. 20 and 22, New Series) are the first and second parts of the *Minutes of the Manchester Presbyterian Classis, 1646-1661*, edited by Mr. W. A. SHAW, M.A. This is a work which has been long contemplated by the Society, and has been frequently referred to in the Reports. It was originally undertaken by the late Mr. J. E. BAILEY, and it was a matter of disappointment to the Council to find, upon his death, that not only had he not commenced the work, but apparently had not made any collection of materials for it. It is of much importance, not only for

the history of Presbyterianism in Lancashire, but for the general ecclesiastical history of England—showing, as it does, what was the ecclesiastical system which the Presbyterian members of the Long Parliament, though a decided minority, succeeded in substituting, as far as enactments could do so, for the Episcopal Church—a system which was only perfectly carried out in Lancashire. The minutes themselves, however, are of less interest than might be expected, being, in general, little more than a dry record of the persons attending the classis, details of ordinations, and occasionally complaints of unsound doctrine or unseemly practice. Yet there are occasional entries of great interest, some of which singularly illustrate Milton's line :

“New presbyter is but old priest writ large.”

“Delinquents in the late wars,” *i.e.* Royalists, are “not to be admitted to the Lord's Supper without giving satisfaction to the eldershippe of their repentance.” “A voluntary entertainment of papists as servants or tablers,” *i.e.* boarders, is declared “scandalous in a householder.”

But the most noteworthy part of the book is the editor's Introduction, in which he sets forth, largely from manuscript and unpublished sources, the entire history, heretofore unprinted, of the debates in Parliament, which preceded and led up to the establishment of the Presbyterian system in England, and in which he proposes, and partially solves the question, how it came about that a foreign system, so opposed to the ideas of the people of England, should have been established and, at least partially, enforced. This Introduction, bearing rather upon the history of England than upon that of Lancashire, is certainly one of the most important original contributions which the Chetham Society has given to the world, and it is gratifying to the Council to notice how favourably it has been received by the periodical press.

The third part—which it is hoped will appear during the present year—will be enriched by biographical notices of all the ministers mentioned as taking part in the classis, and will include much original and unprinted matter.

The third volume (vol. 21, New Series) is the first part of *The Fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester*, edited from the manuscript of the late Canon Raines, by F. RENAUD, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. Though of almost exclusively local interest, it forms a fitting supplement to *The Lives of the Wardens*; but, unfortunately, the manuscript was not left by Canon

Raines in as perfect a condition as that of the Wardens, and it might be properly entitled "Collections for the Lives of the Fellows." The editor, while making as few alterations as was consistent with an accurate and continuous narrative, has, however, made a large number of corrections and additions, thereby greatly adding to the value of the work, which, when complete, will form an important contribution to the history of Manchester during the last four centuries. The second volume, of which the greater portion is already printed, is full of entertaining matter relating to Manchester matters and men in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The *Chartulary of the Priory of Lancaster*, edited by Mr. ROPER, is complete, and will shortly be in the printer's hands; and Colonel FISHWICK's *History of St. Michael's on Wyre* is also complete. One of these is expected to form the second and final volume for 1890-91.

The History of the Chapelry of Newton has, with the concurrence of Canon Tonge, been undertaken by the Rev. E. F. LETTS, M.A., Rector of Newton Heath.

By the death, in the month of January last, of the Rev. JOHN HOWARD MARSDEN, formerly Canon of Manchester, at the ripe age of 87 years, the Council has lost its oldest member, and one who, though never editing any book for the Society, took for many years the deepest interest in its welfare and progress. Canon Marsden was a man of learning and culture, at once a scholar and a theologian. As Hulsean Lecturer, and Disney Professor of Antiquities in the University of Cambridge, he gave to the world several works, which gained for him a high and deserved reputation; while in his privately printed *Philomorus; a Brief Examination of the Latin Poems of Sir Thomas More*, of which the second and much enlarged edition appeared in 1878, he produced a work full of interest to all those who value literature and learning for their own sakes.

The Council has also to regret the death, in his 69th year, of the Rev. THOMAS E. GIBSON, the author of several works of merit, and editor for the Society of *Crosby Records*.

Canon Raine has entrusted the Council with a *MS.* volume of Accounts of the Family of Walmesley of Dunkenhalth from 1670 to 1685. It contains some matter of interest, and the question of its publication is now under consideration.

The Council is sorry to be unable to state when the Index to vols. xxxi.—cxiv., Old Series, is likely to appear. It is, however, in progress, and the letters A and B are already printed. The Council is greatly indebted to Mr. C. W. SUTTON for the large amount of labour and time he has bestowed upon this Index. Without his assistance it could not have advanced even so far.

The following works are in progress, and several of them will shortly be ready for the press :

A volume of *Lancashire and Cheshire Wills*. Edited by J. P. EARWAKER, Esq., M.A.

Notes on the Churches of Lancashire and Cheshire. Edited by the Rev. Canon ATKINSON.

The Lancashire Recusants of 1716: being a True List of the names of those convicted as Popish Recusants at the several Quarter Sessions within the County Palatine of Lancaster. With genealogical and other notes, extracts from the Recusant Rolls during the reign of Queen Elizabeth and her successors, and an Appendix of inedited documents in the Public Record Office. By JOSEPH GILLOW, Esq.

The Poems of John Byrom. Edited by Dr. WARD, Principal of Owens College.

The Common-place Book of John Byrom, including his Journal and Letters for the years 1730-31. Edited by Dr. WARD.

Visitationes exemptæ jurisdictionis Abbatis et Conventu Beatæ Mariæ Virginis de Whalley, A.D. 1500-1538; with other contemporary documents relating to the same. From the originals, now preserved at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire. Edited by JOSEPH HALL, Esq., M.A.

History of the Chapelry of Newton. By Rev. ERNEST F. LETTS, M.A.

Other suggested works are :

A volume of *Lancashire and Cheshire Grants of Arms*; from the Harleian and other MSS. By J. P. RYLANDS, Esq., F.S.A.

The Ministers' Accounts of the Lancashire Chantryes. By the Rev. J. H. STANNING, M.A.

The History of the Chapelry of Stretford. By H. T. CROFTON, Esq.

The Chartulary of Cockersand Abbey. By J. P. RYLANDS, Esq., F.S.A.

The Chartulary of St. Werburgh's Abbey, Chester.

The Charters of the Manchester Collegiate Church.

The Diary of Sir Edward Sherburne, of Stonyhurst.

Dr. *The Treasurer in Account with the Chetham Society, for the year ending February 28th, 1891.* **Gr.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By 152 Subscriptions	£	152	0	0	To C. Simms & Co.—		
„ 147 Subscriptions collected for previous years		147	0	0	Vol. 17, "History of Wigan," Part III. £94	4	11
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					Balance in the Bank Feb. 28, 1891	334	5
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HENRY M. ORMEROD, }
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„ Balance in Bank 1st March, 1890	439	2	0
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